OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal town of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,442—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

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†	[illegible]	4015	500	H. Weigh [illegible]	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	A. JOADA	6500	800	W. Andrews ...	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3341	550	H Weighell.....	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2354	550	S. Bason	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3358	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KHEDIVE-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Brisson	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	ADAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3 38	500	G W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	41 36	800	W. D. Mudie....	11 h ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	18th ,,
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R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889

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STURA...	,, 17th Nov. ,,

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Admission: Front Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
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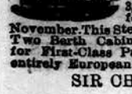
Honorary Secretary.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dates as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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SOLE AGENT
FOR
JOHN JONES', of 338, Strand, London,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SOLE IMPORTER
FOR
JAMES McCABE'S, Royal Exchange London,
GOLD WATCHES
OF
DESCRIPTIONS.

SOLE AGENT
FOR
MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON'S
SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, AND PADLOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS..... "	" 35	"	" 4-0
ROYALS ..... "	" 40	"	" 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. IV. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse should at Fording under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FELT CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
1 case 8 Pieces striped felt cloth.
2 Bales 10 Pieces felt for saddles.
1 case 3? Pieces felt for saddles.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the old *Times of India* Office, on account of the concerned—several consignments of English goods just imported, consist ng of iron bedsteads of various sizes and descriptions, children's perambulators, wrought iron fire proof safes with Chubb's locks, hanging and wall lamps of various sorts, glassware crockery, dessert services, flower pots, candlesticks, &c., also French polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, and other goods too numerous to mention.
The property is on view.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned English-built carriages recently imported *viz*:—
1 Cee spring landau, by Kesterton.
1 " " barouche by "
1 " " victoria by Kesterton, suitable for a single horse.
1 canoe coach by Kesterton.
1 " shaped landau by Kesterton.
1 Cee spring brougham, suitable for a single horse.
1 " " buggy with patent head.
1 handsome single seated brougham.
1 light and neat buggy by Silk and Son.
1 self-driving park phaeton by Kesterton.
1 Madras built dooly shigram.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings,
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " " gaggrapat.
2 " " T. Red Cambrics,
3 " " white dhoties
4 " " shirtings.
2 " " mulls.
18 cases each 2 doz. pints cherry brandy.
30 " " 1 " quarts John O'Groat's whisky.
25 " " " Old Scotch whisky.
40 boxes " 10 lbs. China orange pekoe tea.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of wire, tools, &c.
7 seed cleanin machines.
By order of Abdool Cader Abdool Husain Murga, and on account and at the risk of Sewchund Poput—
A A M—101-25 -25 kegs, each 100 lbs. 20 per cent. BBBB Alizarine color, ex s.s. Huzara.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong pony cart with hood.
1 strong and light mail-phaeton,
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 hand-ome strong C. spring landau.
1 English built double seated brougham, open on both sides.
1 Handsome English-built landau, by Durgan, of Long Acre, with spring hood.
1 Handsome English-built mail phaeton, by Lewis of Salisbury, with brake.
1 Handsome English-built double seated Brougham by Windower.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Lulubhoy Nanabhoy and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Dewcurn—
36 shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 shares in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.
6 shares in the Alliance Spinning & Weaving Company.
2 " in the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 " in the Framjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 shares in the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
1 share in the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company.
1 share in the Waird Mill.
1 " in the Munmar Press Company.
On account and at the risk of Laljee Vussonjee—
12 shares in the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
13 shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.
1 shares in the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, gilt pier tables, with marble tops, 6 to 56 light glass chandeliers, to 6 light hanging argand lamps, wall brackets with velvet frames, hanging vase lamps, a suite of gilt drawing-room furniture, Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, bentwood couches, chairs, and rocking chairs, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropolo's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.
Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte in ebonized case in perfect order, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carriages, horses, saddlery, &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19 October, 1888.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
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1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a small bungalow at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Royal Yacht Club.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a bungalow, 25 feet long and 20 feet broad, built of brick and stones, with teakwood, roof covered with Mangalore tiles and ceiling, built about 5 years ago, in perfect condition, known as Indian jeweller and money exchange shop.
Private offers will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fitzroy Lodge," Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle, billiard table, with balls, a sweet-toned musical box, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, handsome 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany harmonium by Alexander, first-rate English clocks by MaCabe and Newton, striking hours and half hours, one very strongly made cellarette, valuable books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of J. M. DEGA, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built park-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 flea bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3-9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong built Landau in very good order.
1 lady's side saddle, complete in good order.
1 gentleman's hunting saddle, complete.
1 set English made brass-mounted single harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kirby & Co., Contractors and Engineers, Wet Dock Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, behind Camoo Jaffer Suleman's Musaferkhana, the undermentioned tools and plants:—
1 Fairlie's patent engine, by Avenside Engine Works, cylinder 11", stroke 17", pressure to 150 lbs., with duplicate tank.
1 Saddle tank engine, 6 wheel, coupled by R. and M., Hawthorn, cylinder 1?", stroke 20", pressure 140 lbs.
1 Steam Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by R. and M Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by Dubbs and Co., cylinder 13", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 4 ton derrick crane, by Henderson Iron Work only.
2 3 ton travelling crane, by Smith.
2 2½ each " " Cameron.
2 1 " " " " "
1 15 " overhead travelling crane winch, with traversing gear for goliath complete.
1 set 6" rope block.
2 pairs 1-ton Weston's patent chain block.
1 B size Priestman's dredger, with special grab for hard material and bucket grab complete.
1 3" Cornish rock drill, Holman's patent.
2 double flour mills, complete, by Ruston Proctor & Co; stones 4ft. diameter, with 2 spare stones.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The property is now on view.

Under instructions from Messrs. MURAGLIA & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, near the Hindoo temple, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome large size marble clock, strikes half and quarter hours, first rate large kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage in very good order, a handsome strong-built phaeton, a bay Arab horse, set of harness, gentlemen and lady's saddles and bridles, &c., &c., &c., the property of W. G. WILSON, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. MERJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex, handsome table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of T. CANAVAN, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 42 and 43 Sirdar's Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Yacht Club, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogony grand-square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne" in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Thana Jai made carpets, &c. the property of Edmund Mitchell, Esqr., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 19, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.
CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	"
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	"
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	"
Ditto ditto, Azure "	2	8	"
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	"
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure			"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	"
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8	8	"
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7	3	3	"
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	"
Ditto No. 10	2	4	"
AMERICAN DEED BUFF—No. 7	1	10	"
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	"
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	"
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	3	0	"

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

FOR SALE.
(OWNER LEAVING INDIA.)
D-B. C-F. 12-BORE RIFLE by LANG, with case, &c., complete, Henry Rifling ..... Rs. 300
D-B. C-F. 577 EXPRESS by GYE and MONCRIEFF with case, &c., complete ..... " 450
Apply to
W. B. MULOCK, C.S., Poona.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1888, for the Supply of Fittings and Service Pipes required for Water Works Purposes.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 17th Oct., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.
This deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposits without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Rankhet.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Proprietors.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAVE REPLENISHED their Several Departments with the Fresh Supplies, just to hand, Specially Selected from the leading manufacturers of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, &c.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTIBROFULÆ"
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
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They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietor,
EACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.
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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,00

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CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, sorry, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious, ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
The Genuine Package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Signature of Government Stamp with the words "WARNER, De Roos' London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Mer

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Parel, 3 p.m.
Testimonial to Mr. Fardoonjee Bomonjee, Cama Baug, 4 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p. m.
Band, Glos er Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Concert in aid of St. Lucius Society, B B. and C. I. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pandora (s), from Batoum ; and Malda (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—Steamer Commilla sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast.

FAIR.—The annual Lower Colaba fair will be held to-day.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, Weeche, and Capt. Hodgkinson, *vs.* White.—Capt. Capel-Cure, (capt.), Messrs. Graham, Dixon, and Lawrence. Play to commence at 4-45 o'clock.

THE LATE DR. DALGADO.—To perpetuate the memory of his father, who lately died at Goa, Dr. Gelasio Dalgado, Civil Surgeon, Sawuntwari, has offered to the Anglo-Portuguese School, in Bombay, Rs. 500 ; from the interest of which two prizes are to be awarded to the boys who may distinguish themselves in Mathematics and English Composition.

SALSETTE LIQUOR DRINKERS.—The inhabitants of Gorai in Salsette have submitted a petition to the Collector of Thana, complaining that the village liquor-seller sells liquor by diminished measurement, and asking whether it is a fact, as alleged, that Government have sanctioned the introduction of a measurement of less than a *seer*. The petitioners also com- plain of the heavier price now fixed on the liquor, which they say is not so good as was sold last year.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock.

Overture	Light Cavalry
Suppe.	
Valse	Visionen
Gungl.	
Grand Scene	Les Hu uenots
Meyerbeer.	
Finale	Stradella
Flotow.	
Quadrille	Pantomime
Coote.	
Valse	Gypsies
Crowe.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has forwarded to the secretary a cheque for Rs. 200, in appreciation of the good work done by the Sch o, to which his Highness, accompanied by the Ranee Saheb, paid a visit a few weeks ago. The money is to be employed in awarding an annual "Gondal Prize" of Rs. 20, for ten years, to the pupil who may be found to have made the greatest progress in Gujarati in each year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the corroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Baba Ali a ship-labourer, aged 45 years. On Wednesday afternoon, while deceased was standing on a staging and scraping the outside of the s.s Kohinoor, in the P. & O. Company's dry dock, at Mazagon, accidentally over-balanced and fell, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital, where he died within an hour after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GOANESE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A correspondent writes :—"Your readers will be surprised to learn that in so small a country as Goa six new journals have been started within a couple of months. It is only a few weeks since, a paper under the title of *Farfas* made its appearance, which before a fortnight had elapsed it metamorphosed itself into *A Agina*. Close upon this followed a new Marathi journal, and soon after *O Reporter da India* announced its advent, and its second number was scarcely dry, when lo! *A Democracia* announce the arrival of *O Relampago* (the lightning)."

DISMISSALS FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kaji Isub valad Kaji Sadrudin, late an Abkari Sub-Inspector in the Ratnagiri District, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. —Sahebanna valad Hassain Saheb and Ramchandra Bhivaji, officiating Patell and Kulkarni, respectively, of mauze Bargudi, taluka Indi, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BREACH OF BLASTING REGULATIONS.—Rameshwar Jaikursing, a quarry-contractor, at Gorupdeo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cob , before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing a breach of the fifth condition of his blasting license, by not taking the necessary precautions while blasting operations were being carried out at his quarry on Tuesday last. It appears that a stone, weighing about three maunds, was ejected from a blast on to the corrugated roofing of a coal-shed belonging to the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill, and causing considerable damage to it. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

A SWIMMING BATH IN CONNECTION WITH THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—A scheme for establishing a swimming bath, in connection with the Parsee Gymkhana, has been under contemplation for some time ; but the scheme has hung fire for want of an organised movement and of a practically experienced master of the art. Mr. Kaikaoos Tata, who proposed to open a swimming bath at Mody Bay, has been induced, owing to the unsuitableness of the locality, to abandon the project ; and it is thought practicable to utilise his skill and experience in the art of swi mming i connection with the Parsee Gymkhana if the committee and the members take up the subject se iously. It w s stated in a native newspaper some time ago that the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a good swimming bath for t e use of native gentlemen, in connection with the Parsee Gymkhana ; but it is not known how far the committee have availed themselves of Sir Dinshaw's munificent offer. Excellent space for a swimming bath could be found on the land granted by Government to the Parsee Gymkhana, and it would be difficult to find a better or more practical trainer in the art than Mr. Kaikaoos Tata is known to be.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Excess of cloud, sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·4
Intimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	1·0

* From midnight to midnight.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requir s more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifier. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, faiuess at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

PROFESSOR HERKOMER is writting another play for performance in his theatre at Bushey. It is a pastoral drama, and some novel experiments in stage management may be looked for. Last season Mr. Herkomer astonished every one with his mechanical moon, but I am at liberty to say that the next work will require not only a moon but a stage sun. Mr. Joseph Bennett is writing the libretto, and the Professor himself the music, as in "The Sorceress."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING

THE following is a list of the prize-winners at the Presidency Rifle Meeting (continued from our last), and corrected up to the latest date.

THE VOLUNTEERS' PRIZES.

Open to efficients (Offi ers or Volunteers) serving in India. Distance, 600 yards. Rifle, M H. Prizes : One prize of Rs. 30 ; one, Rs. 20 ; one, Rs. 15 ; two, Rs. 10 ; and five, Rs. 5 ;—total, ten prizes, Rs. 110. Only six prizes will be given if the entries are twenty-five or under. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th prizes will each be given for every five additional entries over that number.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vol	28	30
Cr-Sergt Brown, Poona Vol	28	20
Sergt Cahill, Poona Vol	27	15
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol	26	10
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol	26	10
Corpl Owen, B B & C I R Vol	25	5
Vol Vaz, B B & C I R V	25	5

THE MARKSMEN'S CONTEST.

For the British Army and Volunteers serving in India. Open to all men who made at least 165 points Infantry, and 155 points Cavalry, and over, in 80 rounds individual firing last annual course. Distance, 800 yards. Rifle, M H. Prizes : One prize of Rs. 20 ; two, Rs. 15 ; four, Rs. 10 ; and three Rs. 5 ;—total, ten prizes, Rs. 105. *N. B.*—Prizes 9 and 10 will be withheld if the entries are under fifty.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Corpl Reilly, Roy Dub Fus	29	20
Lce-Corpl Baldwin, 2nd Glos	29	15
Pte Cratchley, 2nd Glos	29	15
Lce-Corpl Jebb, G I P R V	28	10
Corpl McKenna, 2nd Lanc Fus	28	10
Pte Birkett, 2nd D L I	28	10
Act S-M Booth, B B and C I R V	28	10
Pte Jelf, 2nd Glos	28	5
Lce-Corpl Freeman, G I P R V	28	5
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	28	5

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CUP.

To be competed for by a squad of six from any Regiment, Corp , Rifle Club, Association or Department, serving in India. The Cup to become the property of the Regiment, Corps, Club, Association or Department, whose squad shall make the highest score, Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Rifle, M H. 1st Prize : The cup, or the entrance fees, less Rs. 5 per squad for ammunition and Rs. 60 added from the funds. 2nd prize : 2nd squad saves its stakes. Highest individual score Rs. 20.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Poona Volunteers	334	410
1st Royal Fusiliers	333	40
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol, 63 points, highest individual score, Rs. 20.		

THE PARVATI CUP.

To be competed for by a squad of six Non-Commissioned Officers from any Regiment of the Native Army serving in India. The Cup to become the property of the Regiment whose squad shall make the highest score. Lance-Naiks of six months' standing are eligible to compete in this match. Distances, Rs. 200 and 500 yards. Rifle, S. 1st Prize : The Cup, or the entrance fees, less Rs. 5 per squad for ammunition and Rs. 60 added from the funds. 2nd prizes : 2nd squad saves its stakes. Highest individual score, Rs. 20.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
9th Bo Inf	312	540
Less Rs. 5 per squad for ammunition.		90
		450
Added from funds		60
Total...		510

12th Bo Inf, 31 points, saves its stakes, Rs. 30. Naik Shaik Noor Mahomed, 7th Bo Inf, 60 points, highest individual score, Rs. 20.

THE MUSKETRY CUP.

European and Natives, 500 and 700 yards.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	334	100*
9th Bo Inf, Best Native Team	327	50
Vol Stephens W, Bo Vol, highest aggregate individual score, Rs. 30.		

One 64 counted out.

* And the cup.

THE NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS PRIZE.

Distance, 500 yards. Rifle, Snider. Prizes : 1st prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd, Rs. 15 ; and 3rd, Rs. 10. The 2nd prize will not be given should there be less than eight entries. The 3rd prize will not be given should there be less than fifteen entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Jamr Jhooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	33	30
Jamr Ram Deen, 29th Bo Inf	32	15
Subr Shaikh Aodulla, 21st Bo Inf	31	10

THE VOLUNTEER CUP.

Given by the G I P R, the B B and C I R, the Bombay and the Poona Rifle Volunteers.

To be competed for by a team of six from the above mentioned Volunteer Corps, and from any European Regiment, Cavalry or Infantry, and Battery of Artillery in the Bombay Presidency. Distance, 200 and 600 yards. Rifle, that weapon issued by Government to Corps, and used by the Regiment ; 200 yards (position) kneeling or sitting ; 600 yards (position), any Military. No. of shots, 7 at each distance. Prize : Rs. 200 (Rs. 50 being subscribed by each of the above mentioned Volunteer Corps), together with the entrance fees less Rs. 6 per team for expenses. *N. B.*—Two teams may enter from the same Battery Regiment, or Volunteer Corp , but each team must be complete in itself. "M H C" team to receive twelve points.

	Points	Prizes Rs.
G I P Railway Volunteers	339	200
Add entrance fees less the cost of ammunition		40
Total.....		Rs. 240

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

To be competed for by the first fifty men in the aggregate of matches 30, 31, and 32. Distance, 800 yards. Rifle, M. H. Prizes : 1st prize, the silver medal and Rs. 50 ; one, Rs. 35 ; one, Rs. 30 ; three, Rs. 25 ; three Rs. 20 ; three, Rs. 15 ; and three, Rs. 10 ; —total, fifteen prizes, Rs. 325. Highest score, at 800 yards, Rs. 25. The points made in matches 30, 31, and 32, with the score made in this match, count towards these prizes. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every five entries over thirty up to a total of fifty.

	Aggregate 30,31,32	800 Yards.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vols	89	28	117	50*
Pte Evans, 2nd Middlx	86	22	108	35
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	89	19	109	30
Corpl Turner, Roy Fus	81	26	107	25
Pte Cratchley W, 2nd Glos	84	23	107	25
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	83	23	106	25
Cr-Sergt Buckley, 2nd Roy Fus	87	19	106	20
St-Major Murray, 2nd RoyFus	76	29	105	20
Lce-Sergt McCormack, B B and C I R Vol	82	22	104	20
Pte Vince, 2nd Glos	83	21	104	15
Corpl Webb, 2nd Glos	84	19	103	15
Cr-St Mawhod, Poona Vols	78	24	102	15
Pte Osborne, 2nd R Lanc	85	17	102	10
Pte Woolten, 2nd Middlx	85	17	102	10
L Corpl Wooldridge, R y Fus	78	23	101	10

St-Major, Murray, 2nd Lan. Fusls., 29 points, highest score at 800 yards, Rs. 25.

Two 101's counted out.

* And Silver medal.

NATIONAL SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

To be competed for by the best fifty men in the aggregate of matches 34, 35 and 36. Distance, 900 yards. Rifle, M H. Prizes : 1st prize, the silver medal and Rs. 50 ; one Rs. 35 ; one Rs. 30 ; three Rs. 25 ; three Rs. 20 ; three Rs. 15 ; three Rs. 15 ; and three Rs. 10 ;—total fifteen prizes, Rs. 325. For highest score at 900 yards, Rs. 25. The points made in matches 34, 35 and 36 with the score made in this match, count towards these prizes. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every five entries over thirty up to a total of fifty.

	Aggregate 34,35,36	900 Yards.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vol.	113	24	137	55*
Lce-Corpl King, R Fus	107	25	132	30
Corpl Thompson, B B & C I R Vol	104	18	132	30
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middlesex	113	18	131	25
Sergt Cahill, Poona Vol	110	20	130	25
Corpl McKenna, 2nd L Fus	109	20	129	25
Cr-Sergt Brown, Poona Vol...	105	23	128	20
Pte Green, 2nd Lanc Fus	105	23	128	20
Pte Almond, 2nd Roy Lanc...	106	22	128	20
Lce-Corpl Middleton, 2nd Roy Lanc	105	22	127	15
Sergt-Hogg, 2nd Roy Lanc	105	22	127	15
Lce-Corpl Killfoil, G I P R Vol	108	19	127	15
Lce-Corpl Carter, 2nd Middlesex	109	18	127	10
Corpl Jones, G I P R Vol	109	18	127	10
Pte Cratchley, 2nd Glos	108	18	126	10
St-Major White, R Engrs	109	17	126	5
Pte Patterson, 2nd Roy Lanc.	106	19	125	5
Vol Stepheus, Bo Vol	107	18	125	5

One 125 counted out.

Highest score, at 900 yards, Lce-Corpl King, Roy Fus, 25 points, Rs 25.

* And Silver Medal.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING GATHERING, STAKES.

The scores made at 200, 500, and 600 yards in this Competition to count towards the Viceroy's Medals. Distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards Rifle M. H. Prizes : One of Rs. 25 ; one, Rs. 20 ; one, Rs. 15 ; two, Rs. 10 ; two, Rs. 8 (at each distance). Ttotal seven prizes, Rs. 96. Highest aggregate score —The Rifle Meeting Bronze Medal. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

EUROPEANS.—200 YARDS.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Sergt McCormack, B B & C I R V	30	25
Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vols	29	20
Pte White, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	15
Vol Engel, Bo Vol	28	10
Act Sergt-Maj Booth, B B & C I R V	28	10
Lce-Corpl Barnes, 2nd Glos	28	8
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vol	28	8
Pte Delaney, 2nd R Lanc	28	5
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	28	5
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol	28	5
Pte Sturgeon, Roy Fus	27	5
Pte Green, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5
Lce-Corp Hornsby, 2nd D L I	21	5

Eleven 27's counted out.

EUROPEANS.—300 YARDS.

		Rs.
Pte Green, 2nd Lanc Fus	32	25
Vol Vaz, B B and C I R Vol	29	20
Lce-Corpl Wolfe, G I P R Vol	29	15
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	28	10
Pte Galvin, 1st L N Lanc	28	10
Lce-Corpl Killfoil, G I P R Vol	28	8
Pte Cratchley W, 2nd Gloster	28	8
Lce-Sergt Bethell, G I P R Vol	28	5
Corpl Reilley, R Dub Fus	27	5
Pte Taylor, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5
Corpl Jones, G I P R Vol	27	5
Pte Thompson, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5
Lce-Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vol	27	5

Four 27's counted out.

EUROPEANS.—500 YARDS.

Lce-Corpl Wooldridge, Roy Fus	31	25
Pte Almond, 2nd Roy Lanc	30	20
Vol Stephens, Bo Vol	30	15
Corpl Furner, Roy Fus	30	10
Gnr Dickie, R H A	30	10
Sergt Black, Bo Vol	30	8
Corpl Wingrove, 1st L N Lanc	29	8
Pte Vince, 2nd Glos	29	5
Cr-Sergt Buckley, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	5
Corpl Jones, 2nd Roy Lanc	29	5
Pte Sturgeon, Roy Fus	28	5
Lce-Sergt McCormack, B B & C I R Vol	28	5
Cr-Sergt Power, 2nd Lanc Fus	28	5

Five 28's counted out.

EUROPEANS.—600 YARDS.

Lce-Corpl King, Royal Fus	31	25
Lieut Legh, 26th Bo Inf	31	20
Sergt-Maj Murray, 2nd Lanc Fus	31	15
Corpl Jones, 2nd Royal Lanc Fus	30	10
Sergt Cahill, Poona Vol	30	9
Pte Thompson, 2nd Lanc Fus	30	9
Vol Stephens, Bo Vol	29	8
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vol	28	5
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol	28	5
Pte Evans, 2nd Middx	28	5
Pte Scanlon, 2nd Lanc Fus	28	5
Gnr Dickie, R H A	27	5
Pte White, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5

EUROPEANS.—700 YARDS.

Staff A Sergt Tooth, Ord Dept	33	25
Lieut Osborne, 2nd R Lanc	33	20
Lce-Sergt Ashdown, G I P R Vol	32	15
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol	32	10
St-Major Wark, R A	32	
Vol Douglas, Sind Vol	31	
Capt Nuge t, Roy Fus	31	
Corpl Reilly, Roy D Fus	31	
Sergt McGee, E York	31	
Sergt Watts, Roy Fus	31	
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol	31	
Pte Wootton, 2nd Middx	30	5
Sergt Stone, 1st L N L Regt	30	5

EUROPEANS.—800 YARDS.

Lce-Corpl Barnes, 2nd Glos	32	25
Lieut Legh, 26th Bo Inf	31	20
Pte Cratchley, 2nd Glos	31	15
Corpl Thompson, B B & C I R Vol	31	10
Pte Sturgeon, Roy Fus	30	10
Cr-Serg Power, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	8
Lt-Corpl Taylor, 2nd Lanc Fus	29	8
Sergt-H dson, Ry Engr	29	5
Lce-Corpl Hardiman, 2nd Glos	29	5
Corpl Short, 2nd Lanc Fus	28	5
Lce-Serg Clabby, Poona Vol	28	5
Lce-Serg Whitty, G I P R Vol	28	5
Sergt-Instr Seaforth, G I P R Vol	28	5

One 28 counted out.

EUROPEANS.—900 YARDS.

Corpl Webb, 2nd Glos	29	25
Corpl Middlecoat, Poona Vol	27	20
Lce-Corpl Wolfe, G I P R V	27	15
Pte Woolsey, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	10
Sergt Fry, G I P R V	26	10
Corpl Jones, G I P R V	26	8
Lce-Corp McGlann, 1st L N Lanc	26	8
Lce-Serg Clabby, Poona Vol	26	5
Lce-Corp Carter, 2nd Middx	26	5
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol	26	5
Lce-Corp Killfoil, G I P R V	26	5
Gnr Dickie, R H A	25	5
Pte Wootton, 2nd Middx	25	5

One 25 counted out.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

To be competed for by the first fifty in the aggregate of matches 40, 41, and 42. Prizes : 1st prize, the silver medal and Rs 40 ; one Rs 30, two Rs 20 ; two Rs 15 ; three, Rs 10 ; three, Rs 8 ; three. Rs 5 ;—total, fifteen prizes, Rs 209. Highest score at 600 yards, Rs 25. The points made in matches 40, 41, and 42, with the score made in this match, count towards these prizes. An additional prize of Rs 5 will be given for every five entries over twenty-five.

	Aggregate pts. in 40, 41, 42 and 43.	Prizes. Rs.
Hav Krisnaji Cuddum, 9th'Bo I	108	40
Hav Shaik Kassum, 7th Bo I	108	30
Jmr. J Mhetar, 7th Bo I	107	20
Pte Mattoo Sing, 1st B I	106	20
Hav Kushia Ram, 29th Bo I	105	15
Lce-Naik Yassin Khan, 7th Bo I	104	15
D-Hav Narayan Metboaker, 17th B I	103	10
Hav Bhagwandin Siwan, 14th B I	103	10
Hav Shaikh Peer Mahomed, 21st Bo I	102	10
Lce-Naik Gunput Cuddum, 23rd B I	102	8
Hav Serputjee Salve, 9th Bo I	102	8
Lin Shaikh Adam, 7th Bo I	101	8
Lin Hadar Sing, 17th Bo I	101	5
Lin Krishna Chowan, 1st Bo I	100	5
Jamr Ram Deen, 29th Bo I	100	5
Pte Ram Narayen, 14th Bo I	100	5
Hav Shaikh Gursem, 9th Bo I	100	5
N R Shaikh Noor Mahomed, 7th Bo I	100	5
Col-Hav Syed Hoosain, 4th B R	99	5
Sub Ameer Khan, 19th Bo I	99	5

Hav Krishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bo I, 31 points, highest score, at 600 yards, Rs. 25.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

To be competed for by the first fifty in the aggregate of matches 44, 45, and 46. Distance; 500 yards. Prizes : 1st Prize, the silver medal and Rs. 40 ; one, Rs.30 ; two, Rs.20 ; two, Rs.15 ; three, Rs.10 ; three, Rs 8 ; total, twelve prizes, Rs. 194 ; highest score at 500 yards, Rs. 25. The points made in matches 44, 45, and 46, with the score made in this match count towards these prizes. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every five entries over twenty-five.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Havr Krishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bo Inf	130	40
Sub-Major Shaik Mahomed Ibrahim, 3rd Cav H C	130	30
Lce-Naik Ganpat Kaddum, 23rd Bo Inf	128	20
Pte Sardar Khan, 17th Bo Inf	128	20
Dl-Havr Narayen Mitboaker, 17th Bo Inf	127	15
Naik Shewgovind Sing, 13th Bo Inf	125	15
Naik Ramaya Naidoo, 1st Grens	125	10
Jamr Ram Deen, 29th Bo Inf	121	10
Naik Hoosain Khan, 21st Bo Inf	121	10
Havr Shaikh Cureem, 9th Bo Inf	121	8
Lce-Naik Issur Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	120	8
Lce-Naik Goonajee Mohitay, 9th Bo Inf.	119	8
Jamr Itt Mehtar, 7th Bo Inf	118	5
Naik Ajaibali Sha, 29th Bo Inf	118	5
Pte Shaik Alfoo, 7th Bo Inf	118	5
Pte Shaik Alla Bux, 21st Bo Inf	117	5
Sub Shaik Mahomed, 17th Bo Inf	116	5

Lce-Naik Ganpat Kaddum, 23rd Bo Inf highest score, at 500 yards, Rs. 25.

* And Silver Medal.

THE RIFLE GATHERING.—NATIVES.—500 YARDS.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Pte Osman Beg, 16th Bo Infy	31	20
Pte Luximon Jadow, 17th Bo Infy	30	15
Lce-Duffr Shaik Emam, 3rd Cav H C	30	10
Lc-N-R Kureem Beg, 4th Bo Rifles	30	10
Jamr Samueljee Israel, 12th Bo Infy	29	7
Hav Ganu Sakundi, 12th Bo Infy	23	7
Naik Ajaibali Shah, 29th Bo Infy	23	5
Lce-Naik Sham Sing, 30th Bo Infy	28	5
Naik Ramaya Naidoo, 1st Bo Infy	28	5
Pte Aba Cooli, 4th Bo Rifles	27	5
Hav Ajudhia Singh, 17th Bo Infy	27	3
Pte Ramjee Ghorporay, 25th Bo Infy	27	3
G-Hav Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bo Infy	27	3
Naik Shaik Hallum Ali, 2nd Bo Infy	27	3
Naik Shaik Haran, 14th Bo Infy	27	3
Lce-Naik Ganpat Kaddum, 23rd Bo Infy	27	3
Dr-Hav Narayen Kilboaker, 17th Bo I	27	3
Jamr Thooria Khan, 23th Bo Infy	27	3
Pte Manuel De Souza, 9th Bo Infy	27	3
Lce-R K Abraham Jackrail, 12th Bo Inf	27	3
Pte Ramjee Korree, 7th Bo Infy	27	3
Hav Shaik Kassum, 7th Bo Infy	26	3
Hav Govind Tooluskur, 2nd Bo Infy	26	3
Hav Christna Jagtop, 4th Bo Infy	26	3
Hav Govind Gouda, 7th Bo Infy	26	3

Ten 26's counted out.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played at Poona on the 13th instant between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Recreation Club, resulting in a victory for the former. The fielding on both sides was good, especially that of the Parsees in the second innings of the Recreation team. The bowling of Messrs. Edulji and Pestonji completely demoralised the batting power of the Recreation players.

RECREATION CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Tooth, b Eduljee	9	c and b Pestonjee	5
Bedford, b Pestonjee	0	c and b Eduljee	0
G. Prideaux, c Dadabhoy, b Eduljee	2	b Eduljee	0
Peyton, b Pestonjee	11	b Eduljee	4
King, b Pestonjee	5	b Pestonjee	4
P. Prideaux, b Pestonjee	4	c and b Eduljee	7
Rowe, self-out	6	b Eduljee	0
Herbert, b Pestonjee	5	b Eduljee	3
Bedford, c Merwanjee, b Eduljee	0	b Eduljee	0
Pocock, b Eduljee	0	not out	0
Healy, not out	3	b Eduljee	14
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	51	Total	47

PARSEES—1st Innings.

Eduljee, b Rowe	27
Master, b King	1
Santan, c and b Rowe	27
Dinshaw, b Rowe	0
Dadabhoy, b Rowe	10
Erana, b Rowe	15
Merwanjee, b Rowe	2
S. Pestonjee, b Rowe	13
B. Pestonjee, b Rowe	0
Motaffram, b Rowe	8
Framjee, not out	0
Extras	6
	109

VOLUNTEERING IN SIMLA AND POONA.

VERY different from Colonel Propert's sentiments on the Poona Volunteers are General MacFarlan's on the Simla body ; but there is yet an undercurrent of longing by the General for a better state of things. It is true the General's reproach is not levelled at the Volunteer so much as at his friends who do not come and do as the Volunteer does. General MacFarlan would greatly desire to see more men in the body ; and his desire is not only reasonable but well-founded. The Volunteer body of Simla should be larger than it is. As regards other points, everything almost has been satisfactory during the past year, at once in the matter of drilling, shooting and attendance. But there are one or two points upon which attention was called: the swinging of arms in marching past is objectionable : this might have been a virtue in Sir George Truman's Steward, in whom it was an indication that he was rich and independent, but is out of place in a soldier. Much also remains to be done in the way of volley firing, which is a more important matter than is supposed, and is indeed more to be desired than good marksmanship, which can only be useful where some particular man who has made him elf objectionable is to be checked, or where, as in the recent fanatic attempt on General Galbraith, an enemy is so ill-advised as to elect to sell his life. "The effect on the enemy of one volley is far greater than is produced by the same number of bullets fired individually, even though the individual firing be done by better marksmen. It is the sudden impact of a number of bullets simultaneously that produces the greater fire shock and consequent effect." Of course, the system of giving prizes for individual firing naturally places it in a superior relation to volley-firing, and it is feared that this will ever be so, against all theorising and exhortation. To produce good volley-firing which is so much more important than the other, it is necessary to show that it is so esteemed, by placing it on a high prize footing. It is chiefly in this way that the Volunteer will be convinced of its advantage in war.—*Civil and Military. Gazette*

AN Austrian commercial journal has recently called attention to the inadequate fashion in which trade advertisements, price-lists, &c., are rendered into foreign languages. Here are a few choice specimens of English as "she is wrote" by the foreigner : —"We take ourselves the liberty to introduce you in the person of Mr. N., our general agent, who is ordered to founder a filial house in your place;" "manufacturer after his own system;" "glassware for housekeepings, drinking, and coffee- houses ;" "establishment established 1853 ;" "soape and perfumeries, ceresin and paraffin for exporting, wax tapers, smooth and adorned, and Christmas-beam-candles ;" depot chemicals pharmaceutical articles of glass ;" and "original hats of garume stirium cloth at moderated cost price." These errors are attributed to the fact that mercantile clerks who have acquired a thorough knowledge of foreign languages abroad are the exception, those who have merely acquired a certain knowledge at school the rule ; and the head of the firm is not as a rule qualified to exercise a check on documents produced under the influence of a dictionary and the "Handbook of Correspondence in Five Languages." In schools, also, where boys are trained for business the teachers should give up "Hamlet" and "Phedre" to private study, and use the newspapers.

THE Deccan *Times* regrets very much to hear that Mrs. Howell is seriously ill. She was indisposed on Friday, but it was not till Saturday that Doctor Lawrie was summoned to Bolarum when he found his patient in high fever. The thermometer registered as much as 105 deg on Sunday. These indeed will be unwelcome tidings in all the public institutions which she had taken so much pains to inspirit by her presence and encouragement as well as throughout the whole station where the cordial courtesy of the Resident and Mrs. Howell has made them so deservedly popular.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th October 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. River Kotri on 15th 9 feet 5 inches against 8½ feet same date last year Harvesting in progress. Agricultural stock healthy.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammations.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HULLO! Where you off to? Tell me, what's your game? Why, I am off to the Grand Hotel, to hear the Bohemian Band, for the Sixth Time. By Jove! then give me a lift too.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!—Just Received Nice Selections, Latest Designs. From One Pice.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and Five Minutes, walk from the Apollo Bunder, is the most commodious Hotel. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—Owner Leaving. Landau, Well-Bred Waelers and Eng. Harness, all in good condition. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Poona.

KIOTO !! KIOTO !! KIOTO !!! Our New Consignment of this well-known Crockery is to hand yesterday, those went disappointed apply sharp, sold even by a single piece cheapest and neatest crockery yet offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET.—Situated right opposite the sea on Bandora Point, a Newly and Completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW occupied by Mr. E. Hayden. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply to Messrs. BOOTH and Co.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connish & Co's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

BOILERS.—Old and new, for SALE, can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills. For particulars apply to the "MANAGER."

FOR SALE—BAY ARAB, PANCH CULLEN, 15—1½, 5 off, sound, free from vice, very fast in single harness, apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

AMERICAN LAMPS—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Brackets, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Milliner and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld, Bombay or Poona.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878. Amsterdam 1883. Calcutta 1884. Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Engine Opener, Scutcher, Lap Machine, Lathe, Shafting Pulleys, Leather Belting, Bobbin, Drawing, Intermediate, Roving, Taraotie and Slubbing Frames and sundry other Machinery, complete or in parts, belonging to Narayen Cotton Mill, near French Pool, Gaumdevie, Bombay. For prices and other particulars apply on the premises or to MUSSOOMALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE, shop No. 4, Crawford Market.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

BROKEN by a native festival, and with rather a holiday feeling generally prevailing, the past business week has been without much animation upon the whole, though a return of demand for export has been felt in Wheat, and Oil Seeds have attracted much more attention than for some time past. Cotton was quiet and drooping until the firmer tenor of the later news from Liverpool strengthened our arrival market, but without leading to any great accession of business. The course of Exchange has been quiet but steady throughout the week, and rates, which have fluctuated but slightly, closed this afternoon on a level with our quotations of a week ago both for Bank and Mercantile Bills. Government Paper, which has been even more than usually the medium of speculation of late, has shown a good deal of movement, and the cash rate for Four per cents. is now 5-16ths higher than it closed at last Thursday. Shares generally have been neglected, and though more has been doing in Mill Scrip than on other lines, business has generally led to a decline in rates. Freights have been firm with a fair enquiry for tonnage, but with little room offering even at present comparatively high quotations. From the Import market come loud complaints of the absence of the usual demand from the mofussil, owing to the bad harvest prospects, though there has latterly been a good retail demand, and dealers are not much inclined to increase their already sufficient stocks by indenting for further supplies at present.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Statement of Affairs to the close of last week again disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance, this time of 17⅜ lakhs, bringing the figures to a little under 85 lakhs. It is noteworthy, however, that this further diminution in the Bank's balance was due to heavy Government withdrawals, and that otherwise the position was little changed since the previous week, the items on either side which go to indicate the trade and general demand for money having about counterbalanced each other. In the Bazaar, accommodation can now be had at least one per cent. lower than was the case a week ago, and other financial institutions are open to make advances at considerably lower rates than those which the Persidency Bank maintains; but it could hardly be expected that with the eccentricities of Government manipulation of its balances overhanging them, and the opening of the new export season at hand, the directors (as seems to have been anticipated in some quarters) would lower their rates this afternoon; and the minimum remains at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was quiet in the earlier part of last Friday, with one seller of Bank Demand, at 1s. 4 7-16d. Business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅜d. ready and 1s. 4 9-16d. for next May delivery; and in resales of Bank Paper at 1s. 4 7-16d. The demand for remittance, however, was very limited, as also was the amount of private paper offering; but, Money continuing tight, a firmer feeling prevailed in the afternoon. On Saturday the previous day's closing rates of 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand were quoted at opening, with 1-32d. lower named for next year, and were maintained all day in a quiet but steady market, from which all enquiry for remittance was absent, and in which a holiday feeling was apparent. There was one buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. for this year, and 1-32d. lower from February, at which latter rate a limited amount was placed. The Banks were closed on Monday for the *Dasera* holiday, and the market re-opened on Tuesday a shade easier than it was on Saturday afternoon, Calcutta having been reported weaker; but one Bank drew a little Demand at 1s. 4 7-16d., and then stopped. A little private Paper was placed at 1s. 4⅜d. for 3 months' sight Credits for near delivery, but the rate was afterwards 1s. 4 21-32d. Quotations generally, however, were more or less nominal in presence of very little enquiry for business either way. Yesterday the market opened quiet at 1s. 4⅜d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for Demand, and some business was done in Telegraphic at that quotation for this year's transfer, and a line for the early months of next year at the same rate. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4⅜d. to 21-32d. ready, and 1-32d. lower for next year, but with even less offering on this line than in Bank Paper, and the rate afterwards became 1s. 4⅜d. ready and forward, the market closing quiet. This morning, with news in that Silver was ½d. higher at 43d., and that Council Drafts had gone at 1s. 4 13-16d.—1-32d. higher than was generally expected—our market opened steadier at 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand, at which a moderate amount was done up to the end of the year. Credits opened nominally firm at 1s. 4 11-16d. at 3 months' sight, but, in the absence of bills, buyers came out at 1s. 4 21-32d. which was quoted to the end of March, and for after then 1s. 4⅜d became the rate. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1-76	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1-77½	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 10th Oct. 1888	42,58,516
Silver received during the week	7,49,320
	50, 7,836
New coin paid during the week	10,00,8 3
	40,06,953
Silver belonging to private individuals	8,91,818
	48,98,801
Last week	57,66,649

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted on last mail-day at an advance of 3-16 per cent. in Fours on our last quotation for Money, and a single transaction was booked for Account at 99, and something at 98 15-16; but rates eventually settled down to 98⅜ for cash, and 98½ for either settlement. On Saturday the market became firm and the cash price of Fours was quoted at one time at 98 15-16; 98½, however, was the general rate, with both accounts at 99, business having been done for next month's settlement at the rate, and in the Bazaar, after business hours, as high as 99⅛. On re-opening on Tuesday after the holiday an altogether different feeling was apparent in sympathy with lower quotations from the other side; and the depressing influence of a further heavy decline in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance supervening, rates for Fours, which were quoted at 98 13-16 for cash, and 98⅝ for the two accounts, became 98 13-16 for Money, 98 13-16 buyers, for next account, and 98⅞ buyers, for November, eventually closing at 1-16 per cent lower. Yesterday the quotation for Fours for cash, in the morning was 98⅜, for the next account, 98 13-16, and for the end of November, 98⅞, and the rate afterwards drooped to the extent of 1-16 per cent. for account, though for Money it was unaltered. Subsequently, some purchases having been made on bank account, rates hardened a little, closing at 1-16 above the morning's quotations. Opening firm this morning at 98 13-16 for cash and for the November settlement, and at 99 15-16 for this month's account, Fours have been steady all day, an attempt to force up rates further on the strength of a probable reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates not having been successful, and the market closed at the above quotations for this Paper, the other denomination remaining at 104, nominal, at which it has stood throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 103. Port Trust Bonds have advanced one per cent., say to 97.

SHARES have been but little dealt in during the past week, and Mill Scrip, in which nearly all the transactions reported have taken place, have been weak, almost all the changes on this line noticeable in our quotations of this evening, compared with those of a week ago, showing a decline. Madras United Mill shares have receded Rs. 100; Oriental, and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 35; Ripon, Luckmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, and Mahalukshmi, Rs. 20 each; Alliance, and Jubilee, Rs. 10; and Veerumgaum, Hyderabad Deccan, and Hindustan, Rs. 5 each. Swadeshi, as the sole exception, have advanced Rs. 20. Bombay Cotton Press shares have declined Rs. 10; and Munmad, Rs. 12½. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 3½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a good retail enquiry for staple *Grey Goods* since last mail left, and prices have tended in favour of sellers. Delhi and Cawnproe buyers, and those from other districts, however, are still very slow in coming forward. Dealers, as a rule, are willing sellers at current rates, irrespective of the state of the Manchester market. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red* Goods we report no change whatever in position or value. The week's offtake of all goods from the Bazaar is put down at about 3,000 packages. In *Local Goods* a comparatively large business, estimated at some 2,200 bales, has been transacted; but rates show no improvement.

YARNS—Quotations for *Imported Twist* might be stereotyped, and again we make no change in them. Only a small business has been passing during the week, and the market has been quiet, not to say dull. Sales of *Local Spinning* at Hongkong for the week ending on last Tuesday were 2,200 bales, with Exchange lower by ⅛ to one rupee. Spinners have given way very slightly in No. 20s of all makes; but superior spinnings of 16s and 10s have fetched fully the previous rates.

METALS.—*Copper* has advanced 8 annas per cwt. for *Tiles*; but other descriptions of this metal are unaltered, the market being steady at the close. *Yellow* Metal has been firm at an advance of 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. *Iron* has been taken to only a limited extent; but prices are unchanged, and the market steady.

COALS are very firm and advancing. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's on the Bunder at Rs. 25⅞ to Rs. 26, and Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, respectively. For forward delivery, Powell's Duffryn, November-December shipment, have been done at Rs. 25½; Davison's West Hartley, October-November, at Rs. 24½; Watson's Hartley, for the same shipment, at Rs. 23½; Longrigg, October shipment, at Rs. 23½; and South Yorkshire, from December to March, at Rs. 24 per ton alongside, and sellers are now asking a rupee more than the above rates. The Bunder stock is greatly reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in old Cotton is now upon a very limited scale. There is but little enquiry from local consumers and even less from exporters; but were it otherwise, the small stock of suitable stuff remaining on hand and the limited arrivals from the districts afford no scope for large transactions, and attention is now more particularly turned to the new crop, early pickings of which are beginning to arrive at some of the marts in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles. In sympathy with the telegraphic news to hand at the close of last week, the feeling here was quiet and weak, and a decline of Re 1 per candy in quotations for contracts in new Cotton was established on Friday, while a further fall to the same extent took place next day. The firmer tone and increase in business in Liverpool this week however has led to a steadier arrival market here, and the price of new Bengals was put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, somewhat higher rates being also named for contracts in other growths. The business reported during the week has been small, and chiefly between native dealers. "Good" Bengals have been booked for November delivery at Rs. 177; for December, at Rs. 175; and for January, at Rs. 173 and Rs. 173½; "Fully Good" has been done for next month, at Rs. 187; and for January at Rs. 184½. European sellers are repotred to have made contracts in "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 233; "Good" Bhavnaggar has been contracted for between dealers at Rs. 209, for May delivery; "Good" Julgaum, for March, has been placed at Rs. 202½; and Khangaum, same class and delivery, at Rs. 211½ per candy. Of old Cotton the purchases for the week have consisted of a few hundred bales each of Khandesh, at Rs. 182; Jalgaum, at Rs. 203; Khangaum, at Rs. 205; Naggur, at Rs. 193; and a little Broach, at Rs. 205½; and Compta, at Rs. 176½ per candy. The market has been firm all round to-day, and quotations show an advance of Re 1 to Rs. 2 on those by last mail. "Good" Broach for March, has been done at Rs. 237; Bhavnaggar, for May, at Rs. 210. Jalgaum, for March, at Rs. 204; and "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals at Rs. 176 and Rs. 186 respectively, for January delivery. "Good" Dharwar for May, is quoted at Rs. 215 per candy.

According to the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic reports published at the beginning of the week, no rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area during the latter half of last week, with the exception of 19 cents. at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and an insignificant quantity in the Dhollera district of Wadwan, and naturally there had been no improvement in the prospects of the Dhollera crop; though in other districts the Cotton crop was still doing well upon the whole. Picking was general in some of the Bengal districts, and small quantities of Cotton were arriving at Agra and Delhi. Picking had also partially commenced all over the Oomrawuttee circle, and in some parts small lots had already begun to come to market. At Broach, where the mornings were cold and dewey, the plants were still flourishing, and the flowering was advanced. There was a report today that rain had fallen in Guzerat, and the Chamber's summary issued this afternoon states that 10 cents. had been registered at Broach, to the improvement of crop prospects generally. In other respects no change has occurred since the beginning of the week, bright weather, with no sign of rain continuing throughout the Cotton area.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 191	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	,, 182	= 3 29-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 218	= 4¾d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F.G.F. ,,	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 201	= 4 5-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 191	= 4 3-32d.
Selatee, F.G.F.	,, 141	= 4 3-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,, 218	= 4¾d.
Do. Good	,, 206	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 201	= 4 11-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal Fine (Jan. dely.)	,, 197	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 187	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 177	= 3 13-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	,, 205	= 4¾d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	,, 237	= 5 1-32d.
Dholiera Good (April dely.)	,, 209	= 4 15-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	2,523	7,997	5,238
From 1st Jan. to 17th October	1,233,0 8	1,481,192	1,395,002
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,463	1,870	4,136
From 1st Jan. to 17th October	816,463	1,058,231	994,723
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	733	1,509	313
From 1st Jan. to 17th October	41,006	52,583	48,482

WHEAT was in but moderate enquiry when last mail left and continued without much life to the end of last week, a decline of 1 anna per cwt. having been established on Saturday in White Pessy of both qualities. On the market reopening on Tuesday after the holiday, however, an active demand for export was felt, leading to a recovery of the previous decline in Pessy, and Rs. 5-7-0 and Rs. 5-6-0 for the two qualities respectively, were again quoted, other kinds remaining unchanged in value; and thereafter a large business continued to be done in a steady market.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been much wanted during the greater part of the week, and on most days a considerable business has been reported at advancing rates. *Linseed* moved up one annas per cwt. last Saturday, and this week there has been a further rise of 3 to 4 annas per cwt.; *Rapeseed* also having advanced to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt,
Rapeseed, Guzerat, Yellow	,, 8-4-0 ,, 8-5-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore do.	,, 7-11-0 ,, 7-13-0	,,
Do. do. Red	,, 7-2-0 ,, 7-3-0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	217 970	57,513	141,685
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	1,251,709	8,973,382	11,275,032
Linseed—For the week	21,311	40,614	17,401
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	2,512,954	2,145,314	3,475,171
Rapeseed—For the week	17,164	15,546	3,993
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	1,819,291	895,830	1,138,917
Gingelly Seed for the week	10,422	17,818	20,947
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Oct.	611 335	1,099,621	981,641

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	61,370	331	213,605
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	8 013 612	8,405,570	9,917,995
Linseed—For the week	23,031	94,772	7,765
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	2,177,518	1,931,233	3,236,063
Rapeseed—For the week	85,128	27,116	709
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	1,617,145	885,977	1,112,329
Gingelly Seed—For the week			4,166
,, From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	993,661	1,851,665	39,871

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—WILLIS—September 16, at St. John's, Colaba, Bombay, Chas. Smith, Northumberland Fusiliers, to M. J. Willis, daughter of W. Bushby, of a daughter. GARRETT—October 4, at Amraoti Camp, Berar, the wife of Captain R Vernon Garrett, B S C, Assistant Commissariat H A D, of a daughter.
IRWIN—October 13, at Murree, the wife of Major L B Irwin, 24th (D C O) P I, District Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, of a son.
MARTIN—October 12, at Lahore, the wife of C Norman Martin, Esq of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAMES—TEMPLE—October 4 at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev T F Dale, Lieutenant David Beames 19th Punjab Infantry, to Ethel Kate Murphy Temple, fourth daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Temple, V C, M B.
SAWYER—McLEOD—September 13, at St Andrews, Darjiling, by the Rev A N Wolfe, Edmund Stratton, son of George Capellen Sawyer, Esq, of 49 Brompton Square, London, to Jean Alexandra, second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon K McLeod, M D, F R C S E, of H M's Indian Medical Service.

DEATHS.

MACKAY—October 11, at Amritsar, of apoplexy, Mrs Margaret Esther Mackay, aged 49 years and 6 months.
SHEPPERSON—October 11, at Rawalpindi, Robert Shepperson, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

THE Greeks, who said many wise things which have come down to us, declared that a great book was a great evil. It is doubtful whether they would make an exception in favour of the portentous volume of near 700 pages which constitutes the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1887-88. The Supreme Government has frequently drawn attention to the tendency to prolixity in the reports of departments, and has enjoined greater economy of space and time in preparing reports. It would be well if this caution were taken to heart by the Bombay Municipality, which is developing a perfect mania for diffuse returns, the value of much of which is practically nil. Some four hundred pages of this bulky Administration Report are taken up with voluminous figures, or in some pages with spaces for figures which have refused to turn up; for instance, opening at haphazard pages 504 and 505, there are right across the pages a whole wilderness of blanks, which inform the reader that in all the divisions the city, specifically set forth from Upper Colaba to Worlee, there is not a single lithographer, print-seller, publisher, or billiard-table maker, who has died since the 1st January, 1887. The same may be said of solicitors and attorneys, of missionaries and of the servants and officers of religious institutions, as likewise we are happy to say of H. E. the Governor, and the Governor's family, each of whom has, however, thirty-five spaces set apart for recording the sad event had it occurred in any one of the sub-divisions of the city. The growers and sellers of flowers and gardeners have nearly the same immunity, but for the curious it is a remarkable coincidence that of the two who are not so fortunate, one died in the Second Nagpada, and the other in the First Nagpada. Is it worthwhile wasting hundreds of pages to chronicle isolated facts of this kind? The same class of information is given in an ingenious variety of forms, as, for instance, the different quarters of the year in which distinguished persons, whipmakers, drawing-masters, photographers, and sculptors as well as editors, authors, reporters, and officers of literary institutions might have died and filled some of the many blanks left to chronicle the fact had they not preferred to live. It is satisfactory to find that dentists, chemists, and druggists, as well as actors and actresses, and members of the Cricket Club and Gymkhana service, enjoyed an absolute immunity from death. The elaboration of these returns is remarkable, and some of them have to doubt their use But their enormous quantity suggests that the time given up for the different departments to the preparation and supervision would be better employed otherwise. In this connection it is not amiss to note that a committee has just been appointed by the Government of India to visit Lahore, Allahabad, Bombay and Calcutta, to reduce the returns and other purely office work of the Public Works Department, so as to give Executive Engineers more time for their necessary duties. This principle might with advantage be applied in all departments—Imperial, Presidential, and Municipal.

HER Majesty the Queen-Empress, when graciously replying to the address of the Corporation presented by Sir H. Morland, was pleased to say, have "I watched with pleasure the progress of the great city of Bombay and its advance, not only in material prosperity but also in education and in matters tending to the improved health and comfort of the people." The administration report of the year which was marked by these words of royal approval and encouragement shows that the city continues to progress not only in material prosperity but in all that appertains to the health and it may be justly concluded to the health and happiness of the people. The Standing Committee have been able to congratulate the Corporation on the sound and encouraging condition of the Municipal Finances. The year opened with a balance of twenty lakhs and-a-half, and the Revenue received during the year was little short of fifty-two lakhs, giving a total available for expenditure of seventy-two lakhs and a quarter; the amount expended was a little over fifty-eight lakhs, leaving a surplus of rather more than fourteen lakhs. The increase in the revenue has been due to the growth of the city, there having been an actual reduction of three-quarter per cent. in the consolidated house-rate, and refunds of duty on kerosine-oil reducing the amount of the town duties. It is satisfactory to find that nearly two lakhs was derived from the sale of frontages on the Ripon Road—an encouraging illustration of the profit to be obtained by making roads to open up new districts, and thus ease the pressure of the population in the congested localities. The report of the Health Officer draws attention to the necessity of finding more space for the population by opening up the abundant available space in the eastern and northern sides of the Island. Dr. Weir in his previous annual report had shown that there is no want of elbow-room for one-half the area of the Island is very sparsely populated owing to the want of roads and footpaths which must be supplied. This is a matter of the highest sanitary importance, for the overcrowding in the native town, which was always considerable, is rapidly growing in intensity and the completion of the numerous additional cotton factories now in course of erection, will greatly aggravate the evil. A good suggestion is to construct footpaths along the side of the Vehar water-pipes across the rice fields on the north of the Island, and generally to open up the country beyond Dadur, by roads so as to encourage the settling of a portion of the superabundant population in that locality. The city is steadily expanding in every available direction, and houses are being built on every available site. But a great deal more has yet to be done to relieve the pressure and diminish over-crowding.

An indication of the increase of the city area is to be found in the fact that in the year under review very nearly three hundred thousand tons of garbage were collected and disposed of, as compared with about half that quantity in the previous year; a good deal of the increase is no doubt to be set down to the credit of the larger means at the disposal of the department, but in part at least is due to the opening up of new streets and the increase of the population. The question of the disposal of the town garbage will have to be taken in hand with the view to the adoption of new methods. The Corporation is purchasing the last remaining piece of waste land on the Byculla flats. This acquisition is intended to meet a purely temporary purpose—to give breathing time during which to mature plans for reverting to Coorla for the reclamation of waste lands there, which, judging from acquired experience, will prove of great value to the city. The experiment of burning cutchra has proved nearly as great a failure as the attempt to get rid of sewage matter by the famous "dessicator," on which so large a sum of money was thrown away. The cutchra will not burn at all during the monsoon, and during the rest of the year only that portion of it which is not saturated with moisture, as a great deal of it is, can be burned with any approach to economy; besides, the dense columns of smoke which pervades the localities were the "destructors" are set up constitutes an intolerable nuisance which the High Court may be asked to abate. The alternative is the conveyance of the town sweepings far beyond the city limits to Coorla, and there the Corporation ought, without loss of time, to acquire a large area of land from the Government for the double purpose of disposing of the garbage and reclaiming the soil and rendering it as fertile as the market gardens around Paris, which yield £36 per acre in yearly rent. Some patches of the old reclamation of Coorla yield Rs 1,000 per acre in rent, giving a large return to the cultivators, who raise thereon several crops in the year. The scheme ought to pay as handsome a return to the rate-payers as the construction of the Ripon Road, which yielded a considerable profit which might have been more than doubled but for the mistaken opposition of those who did not understand that the city has a far better right to the increment of value which it confers upon building sites than those who have not expended any capital or taken any risk in making the improvement which they expect to profit by. Indirectly these lookers-on do in any case profit, and with that indirect profit they should, if they be wise, have the grace to be content. It seems a pity that the Corporation should expend money on the acquisition of the remaining waste land on the Byculla Flats for the deposit of sweepings which will be for the time being a source of discomfort and of danger to health. It would be far better to begin at once with the arrangements which will have inevitably to be made a little later to secure the necessary land on the north of the Island for the deposit of town sweepings, leaving the remainder of the Flats for the erection of factories and chawls for the workpeople, who will otherwise have to herd in the overcrowded slums of the native town. Considering the insanitary conditions at present prevailing from the congestion of the population in certain districts it is absolutely necessary to avert by timely measures the certain consequences of the large augmentation of the Bombay labouring population which is to be expected in the immediate future.

ONE of the smaller States of the South Mahratta Country, Jamkhandi, has lately issued an administration report in which there are many signs of a desire to keep abreast of its neighbours and of the adjacent British districts. With a revenue of little more than four lakhs the operations of Government are necessarily on a small scale; but the State seems to be as fully supplied with the apparatus of administration as it needs to be, and there are no signs of extravagance. The Karbarhi, Mr. K. B. Kale, represents his Chief as a ruler solicitous for the welfare of the eighty-three thousand people under his charge. He has visited many of his villages, examined the village accounts, listened to the complaints of his subjects, and given orders for the redress of proved grievances. The picture is primitive, but it brings into view a social structure quite compatible, despite its simplicity, with the well-being of the people who live under it. The Jamkhandi Kharbari at all events believes in it. "While at Jamkhandi, he tells us, the Chief keeps a superintending eye on all the departments, and particularly the judicial one The result of all this is, as would naturally be expected, the general happiness of the public." The State is living well within its income, last year showing a surplus of about half-a-lakh, or nearly ten per cent. upon the revenue. One does not like to ask too much, but it would be interesting to know if the State treasury could without inconvenience bear the pressure that would be inevitable in the event of famine. Jamkhandi has five municipalities, and the Chief is so satisfied with them that he has called two more into existence this year. In the chief town the same official acts as judge and municipal commissioner, and there is nothing to show that the combination of offices works amiss. The combination of offices principle did not work so well when the superintendence of the schools of the State was entrusted to the vaccination inspector, and the arrangement has been abandoned. The Jamkhandi authorities have a very reasonable belief in the value of clean roads and streets, for cholera has disappeared from the chief town since the Municipality have kept it in order, and it is in the belief that cholera can thereby be kept at a safe distance that the Chief has decided upon extending the municipal system in his territory. As a whole the record is decidedly creditable to the Chief and his Kharbari, who appear to be able to make a small revenue go a long way, without giving occasion for complaining as to the character of their administration.

THE progress of the Hazara Field Force during the past week has not been rapid, but the river column has joined hands with the others, and thus an important stage in the campaign

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The authorities at the United States ports are gorously enforcing the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

The law courts in California uphold the legality of the action of the authorities, and the Chinese intend to appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

NAPLES, Oct. 17.

The Emperor William to-day attended the launch of an Italian Ironclad, and afterwards witnessed an imposing Naval Review in the Bay of Naples.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct 17.

A portion of the Russian Press are in favour of an understanding being arrived at between Russia and England, with the object of detaching the latter from the Central Powers.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The official report concerning the death of Major Barttelot states that the deceased officer, having tried to stop the incessant drumming which was going on in the camp, was shot dead by one of the drummers.

FURTHER STRIKES.

The colliery strikes are increasing, and the colliers in Leicestershire are the latest who have joined the movement.

THE *TIMES* AND MR. PARNELL.

The *Times* claims that Mr. Parnell's Scotch action should be tried in England.

OBITUARY.

Count de Robilant, the Italian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is dead.

ISHAK KHAN'S REBELLION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Latest Kabul news, dated 12th Oct., fully confirms previous reports of Ishak's flight. The Amirs, troops have occupied Andkhai and Shirbargan, and the whole of Afghan Turkistan is now quiet.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent with the force telegraphs as follows :—

Kaim Galli, Oct. 17.—A force was despatched yesterday from the first column at Chittabat to destroy the Pariari Saiad's village of Saidara. This was done, our casualties being Bandmaster Wallace, Northumberland Fusiliers and two sepoys of the 5th Gurkhas slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was seven killed.

The men of Bitunkot seem anxious to make terms; but have been informed that the whole of the Pariari Jirgah must come in, and that the submission of portions of that tribe cannot be accepted.

A representative jirgah of the Hassanzais including the Khan Khel section arrived in camp to-day, having been sent in by General Galbraith, under an escort of the 4th Punjab Infantry. There are no signs as yet of the Akazai jirgah.

THE MYSORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 17.

At the openining of the Mysore Exhibition yesterday, the Dewan, on behalf of the Maharaja replying to the Committee's address, said :—I thank you most heartily for the address and for your arduous labours in connection with this exhibition which deserves the warmest acknowledgments. This exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in this province. The time for preparation at your disposal was insufficient, and the season of year selected is not best suited for an agricultural show, but I am agreeably surprised that with difficulties so much has been accomplished, and I am highly gratified that the undertaking has proved such a complete success I am deeply sensible of the great advantages which the agricultural and industrial interests throughout the province will derive from exhibitions such as the present, and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to me that my subjects everywhere evince so keen an appreciation of its usefulness. It is my earnest hope that the exhibition which I am called upon to open may serve to mark an era of prosperity and progress throughout the State, and I may, perhaps, say here that it is my intention to hold similar exhibitions from time to time in various parts of the province, thereby hoping to stimulate the general advancement of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, and in this way to promote the general welfare of my subjects in all parts of the province. Gentlemen, I now declare the exhibition open.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 18.

The Mysore representative assembly met yesterday at noon, when 204 members attended. The British Resident and local officers were present. The Dewan delivered his address, reviewing the past year's administration. The total revenue, he said, was 132½ lakhs, exceeding the previous year's by about 3½ lakhs, the expenditure was about 117½ lakhs, and land revenue 85 lakhs. The Dewan explained the terms of the contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the extension of the State Railway, and touched upon the irrigation projects taken in hand, and explained the advantages of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition now being held here. Discussions with representatives will commence to-day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

An annual meeting of the representatives of the people of the Mysore Province was held yesterday. 150 representatives were present. The Dewan reported last year's income at 127½ lakhs, the highest figure during the past fifty years, and the expenditure at 113 lakhs. The next year's income was estimated at 127 lakhs.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

At the Supreme Legislative Council meeting today, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in introducing a Bill to amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, said that recent correspondence showed that the great bulk of mercantile opinion in India was in favour of early legislation on the subject, and the same view was held by the merchants in England interested in Indian trade. English superscriptions and fictitious English names of firms were applied to foreign goods, and names of well-known English firms were often closely imitated. A more mischievous fraud was the system of selling by false lengths which was widely prevalent in India, and some of the Bombay mills had adopted the practice. The old Acts relating to the subject were the Penal Code and Sea Customs Act; but they had proved insufficient. The policy of the law is now to introduce an entirely new offence, namely, that of applying any false description to goods, whereby purchasers may be deceived; and to extend the protection now afforded to British and Indian manufacturers and to manufacturers of all countries with which we have reciprocal relations. It was proposed to put the use of false trade descriptions very much on the same level of criminality as the use of forged trade-marks. The definition of trade-mark would be any trade-mark, which is registered in the register of trade-marks kept under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act 1883, and any trade-mark, which either with or without registration is protected by law in any British Possession or Foreign State to which the provisions of the above Act are for the time being applicable. Persons dealing unawares with falsely marked goods would be protected.

Definitions of trade description and false trade description were the same as in the English Act, and similar provisions to the above were proposed with regard to false trade descriptions. The amendment of the Sea Customs Act would, however, afford the most effectual remedy against fraudulently market goods. It was proposed to amend section 18 D. of this Act by extending prohibition to goods having applied thereto counterfeit trade-mark or false trade description, and also to goods produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and bearing a name or trade-mark purporting to be that of manufacturer or trader in the United Kingdom or British India, unless the country where goods were produced was clearly indicated. The successful working of the Act would depend on the extent to which the mercantile classes cooperated with the Custom House authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble read extracts from letters of all the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and said that he expected and hoped considerable criticism of the details of the Bill would be afforded by the mercantile community.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

The Rifle Meeting concluded this evening at 6 p.m. The principal winners of the most interesting matches were as follows :—The Marksmon's Contest for Natives was headed by Private Baboorao Sooroway, 9th Bombay Infantry, with 30 points. Lance Corporals Wheatcroft and Wooldridge, Royal Fusiliers, were first and second, respectively, in the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, with 45 points each. The Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry's silver watch in the Revolver Competition for native officers was won by Jemadar Shaik Habib, 17th Bombay Infantry. Lance Sergeant Clabby, Poona Volunteers, carried off the gold medal in the Champion's Contest, Quarter-Master Sergeant McDonnell being second in the same contest. Among natives Havildar Shaik Curreem, 9th Bombay Infantry, stands first, and so claims the second gold medal awarded in this match. In the Council's Plate, Lance Corporal Wolfe, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, takes the rifle meeting silver medal, with 89 points. The Lancashire Fusiliers Team, commanded by Color-Sergeant Buckley, won the Hardinge Competition for Europeans, and the 9th Bombay Infantry were the first in the same match for the native team, commanded by Havildar Shaik Abdul Kadir. Eleven native teams comperted. The most interesting match of the day was the one by eight men of the Regular Army against the same number of Volunteers chosen on the ground. The Regulars were far ahead of the Volunteers for some time, and made sure of winning the match when the last two men of the latter turned the scales, and beat their opponents by three points : scores, Volunteers 519, Regulars 516.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

H E. the Governor visited the Basel Mission Institutions and Convent Girls' Schools at Mangalore yesterday. At the latter place his Excellency dwelt on the far-reaching effects of female education, and the zealous efforts being made to promote the same in this presidency. At the Aloysius College an enthusiastic reception was given by the Jesuit fathers and their pupils. His Excelleney spoke of the great and rapid success this young and vigorous institution achieved, and observed it was natural that Jesuit efforts should be prominent on the coast where St. Xavier had laboured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 12th instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 18.

The Italian Mail steamer R. Rubattino, left here for Aden and Bombay on the 17th.

COLOMBO, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s 4 3-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 17.

10 p.m.	81·2

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·3

SHOCKING FATALITY AT DADUR.
MURDER OF A PARSI FAMILY.

A BUNGALOW, situated at a short distance from the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was yesterday the scene of a most horrible atrocity ever perpetrated in this city. Towards evening it was rumoured throughout the suburb, and the report soon spread over Bombay, that three members of a Parsi family, a mother, her daughter, and her grandchild had been murdered in cold blood in their own house. They belonged to a most respectable family who, though once very rich, have for some years past been reduced to poor circumstances. In the afternoon a lady friend of the family came to pay them a visit. She opened the front door, which had been closed, and entered the house. She called out the names of her friends, but on receiving no answer, she went into the cookroom at the back of the house, where, to her horror, she saw the corpses of the mother and her grandchild lying in a pool of blood. She ran out in a fright and shouted for help. Two Parsis with a police sepoy entered the house, and they saw besides the two corpses in the cookroom, the dead body of a young lady lying in a side-room, a stream of blood running out from the wounds which had been inflicted upon her. The unfortunate victims appear to have all been most brutally murdered, their heads having been frightfully broken and mangled, in all probability by means of a pestle which, stained with fresh blood, was lying on the floor. The mother was the widow of Mr. Framji Cowsaji Mehta, aged 58, and the name of the daughter, who was a spinster, was Banoobai, she was only 28, and the child was of the tender age of 5. As soon as the tragedy was reported at the police station, which is near the bungalow, Superintendent Grennan of the Division came in, and he was followed after some time by Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, and several other police officers. An inspection of the house gave the clearest evidence of the motive for this terrible crime. Almost all the chests and cupboards both on the ground floor and on the upper floor had been broken open, and all the valuable articles abstracted. The rooms were littered over with clothes, papers, and broken and empty boxes, and the murderers have taken away whatever articles of any value that they could lay their hands upon, including a silver tea set, silk and gold embroidered sarees, diamond earrings and brooches and gold bangles. The probable hour of the murders was noon. They were certainly committed before the unfortunate persons had taken their mid-day meal. It is a matter for wonder that the horrible deed was done without any of the neighbours being in the least aware of the ghastly tragedy that was being enacted within a few feet of them. The bungalow cannot be said to be situated in a very retired spot. It stands in the middle of a small compound, a few yards from the public road. Adjacent to it and situated in the same compound is another bungalow, said to be occupied by a Hindoo family. The boundary is marked by a very low wall, scarcely four feet in height, and quite close to the wall, by the side of the road, is the hut of a native workman. At the back are the huts of dyers, and as we have already stated, the police station is not far from the scene. It is sad to think that the murderers could carry out their plan with such an atrocious thoroughness, as to leave no chance for their victims to cry for help, or that the loud noise which must have attended the hammering of the chests and cupboards should have attracted no notice. The police have been most active in their endeavors to trace the perpetrators of this foul deed.

Very strong suspicion rests upon a Maratha servant who had only been taken by the family in their employ a fortnight ago. The little lad, who was of more than average intelligence, had been frequently telling her grandmother that the servant was always asking him questions as to what were the contents of the boxes and chests, but she could not then dream of the motive which had inspired such questioning. The boy was to have gone that morning to school in company with his two aunts who are teachers at the Karelwady Girls' School, but was induced by her grandmother to remain in the house. His aunts, who too are the daughters of Ratanbai, did not know of the terrible calamity which had befallen their home, until they had returned from the school at dusk. The poor boy was seen lying with his face, which was frightfully disfigured, towards the ground. Banoobai appears to have offered a stubborn resistance to her murderers, and she too has been most brutally dealt with. There is no doubt that the servant, if he is guilty of the crime, must have been assisted by several others. The whole district is largely populated by Bhandaris, who are not supposed to be a very peaceful class of people, having any particular reverence for human life. The coroner will hold an inquest early this morning, and the funeral will take place at 9 a m.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

A MOST distressing incident occurred yesterday afternoon in the Depot Lines, at Colaba, when Sergt. P. Finlay, of the Royal Irish Regiment, was found dead in his bath-room, hanging by a rope to the hinge of the bath-room-door. It appeared that Finlay had been drinking for some time past, at least ever since he came out in the Euphrates showing a decided objection to being sent to Calcutta, where he was appointed Instructor to a Volunteer Corps. No inquest has been held as yet, but so far as can be ascertained Finlay must have been hanging all the morning, and his suicide was only discovered by the eldest of his four children, a girl, reporting to a Sergeant that her father had been a very long time in the bath-room. The door which had been locked from inside was burst open, and Finlay was found dead, hanging by a rope from a hinge of the door, which was a folding one. The position in which Finlay was found shows that he had deliberately planned and determinedly carried out his suicide. The hinge was hardly six feet from the floor, and he was himself nearly that height, and when he was found his knees were just touching the ground, so that he must have kept himself suspended by bending his knees. Death must have been very gradual indeed. As stated, Finlay was in the depôt *en route* to Calcutta. He had just come out having been on two years' furlough, during which time he lost his wife. He returned to India with four children, whom it appears he did not look after while giving himself up to drink. On Tuesday morning it seems he was found going about the barracks, complaining of being very cold, having been sitting on his bath tub up till then. Finlay had done nineteen years service, and was a native of west Ireland. He leaves four children : two girls and two boys.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has nominated the following gentlemen to the four seats on the Bombay School Committee, which are at the disposal of Government :—Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Ghanashram Nilkanth Nadkarni, LL. B., Rao Saheb Virajrae Santokrae Desai, B. A., Deputy Educational Inspector.

THE services of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

COLONEL G. C. GRANT, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, will also act in similar capacities in Hydrabad, (Sind).

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, C.S., on being relieved by Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector at Belgaum.

MR. H. WOODWARD, C.S., on being relieved of the office of Collector of Sholapur, will do duty as Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

KAJI ISUB VALAD SADRUDIN, late Abkari Sub-inspector, Ratnagiri district, having been convicted under section 409 I. P. C., has been declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

MUNICIPAL MISREPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have taken the trouble to analyse the list of the Committee of Ratepayers of the Fort Ward. I find it is composed of 38 Parsees, 16 Hindus, 2 Europeans, 2 Jews, and 1 Portuguese, but not a single Mussalman! It is obvious that this Committee essentially represents the Parsee community, who amount to only about one-fifteenth part of the whole population of Bombay.

It goes without saying that there are many estimable Parsees in this city of Bombay; but it would be much to their credit generally if they bore in mind more than they do, that they are strangers and sojourners in this country, as much as Europeans are, and that their very existence is absolutely dependent on the English Government. They ought to know that were they not so to say under its wing, they might all be afloat on the deep blue sea before another week was over. This is indisputable, and the sobering truth should lead them to be less arrogantly ambitious of securing a disproportionate share of local power. By their persistent efforts in this direction they become a distinct source of embarrassment to the Paramount power, by exciting a feeling among the other communities that they are being over-ridden and out-generalled by a race which they do not admit to be transcendantly superior to themselves in moral or intellectual qualities. Granting that the Parsee element is numerous in the Fort, a representative committee with thirty-eight Parsees and only sixteen Hindus and not a solitary Mussalman upon it is an utter anomaly.

Any one with only a partial knowledge of the names on the list can see that it largely represents money, not a little ignorance, and a great deal of self-conceit. What do half-a-dozen newly-fledged, or at any rate unknown, "L.M. and Asses" as I have heard them termed, know about Municipal self-government? Not a jot! They have not yet learned to govern themselves, and the only thing they are remarkable for is an astonishing amount of self-assurance and unblushing "cheek!" There are more than five times as many Hindus and three times as many Mussalmans in Bombay as Parsees, though it is a stronghold of the latter—yet in a so-called representative committee less than half are Hindus, and not one Mussulman has been placed upon it. This is local self government with a vengeance!

It may be that the better sort of Mussalmans stand aloof from these twaddling meetings, jostled out of the way by the more pushing and loquacious. With a creed more nearly resembling that of the Christian than any other in the East (which Christians are apt to forget), it is, indeed, not much to be wondered at that they at least appreciate the "golden silence." The "unspeakable Turk" is proverbial. An average Parsee is nothing if not talkative, and this, as I have often observed, even when he is quite incapable of putting two ideas decently together—at least in English. Sometimes the educated Hindu runs him close in this respect.

If the Parsees, with their admitted energy and capacity for work, were a little less—a good deal less—obtrusive in public, how much more they would be appreciated! With them—and with those who do them the ill-service of imitating their less admirable characteristics—a little learning is really a dangerous thing, for at once they consider themselves as wise and good as their teachers and masters, and by way of illustration rush in where angels fear to tread. Among them are to be found the brightest examples of the sheep who would lead their shepherds, the pupils who would teach their masters, and frame, as it were, their own examination questions—witness recent letters in the daily papers. Bombay should take warning from the Baboodom of Calcutta. With all and great respect for many quiet and thoughtful members of the Parsee community, who are at one with me in the opinions expressed, I maintain that its exuberance needs moderating, checking, and sometimes total extinction.

Oct. 18. SCRUTATOR.

P.S.—His Worship Major Selby—I give him the title I suppose he would like—might, perhaps, show us a more excellent way; for is there anything that he cannot cast a new light upon. Is there any hair in existence that he cannot split?

S.

A VINDICATION OF THE ABSENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spectator" is not the only person who has noticed Captain Selby's bitter criticisms on every possible occasion on every act of the Municipal Commissioner, whilst he is absent from among us.

Although the spiteful little Major is too prejudiced to discern any good in one who has rendered invaluable services to the Municipality, during six long years of hard work as Municipal Commissioner, yet the Corporation has repeatedly marked its sense of approbation by ungrudgingly acknowledging its debt of gratitude to Mr. Ollivant in the records of its proceedings. There are not a few men outside the Corporation who appreciate his difficulties, and the arduous and thankless nature of the office of Municipal Commissioner, who are qualified to pronounce an unprejudiced and candid judgment in appreciation of Mr. Ollivant's ability and administrative capacity.

The office of the Municipal Commissioner is not a bed of roses, though Captain Selby envies it to its possessor. Mr. Ollivant (and the same applies to the Acting Commissioner, whose services also deserve acknowledgment) could not have held it, but for the unflinching perseverance, proved ability, and the great tact and discernment which have been conspicuously displayed in his administration. The high reputation which the Corporation has attained for its capacity for self-government is, in my opinion, in a great measure due to the business capacity and talent for execution of Mr. Ollivant's administration. Those who know the truth will not fail to acknowledge this.

Oct. 16. A LOOKER-ON.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, Acting Assistant Commissary-General, Fourth Class, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MAJOR H. HAY, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted a year's leave on private affairs.

LIEUT. S. M. EDWARDES, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant 2nd Bo. L., has been granted a year's leave, on medical certificate.

COL. W. NORTH, R. E., and Major R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. H. S. HAZELGROVE, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class, on probation, having passed the required examination is confirmed in that grade.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. GRAY, I. M. S., has been promoted Brigade Surgeon, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Carter, retired.

LIEUT. H. VIDAL, S.C., has been granted three-months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

LIEUT. E. C. B. COTGRAVE, 2nd Central India Horse, has been granted a year's leave on private affairs.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Corporal J. G. Bradshaw No. 1 W. Division, R. A., was tried at a district court-martial on a charge of absenting himself on the 1st instant from his place of duty and sentenced to be reduced the ranks and imprisoned for a period of twenty-eight days. The General Officer Commanding, in confirming the finding of the court, remitted the sentence as regards imprisonment.—Another court-martial was held recently for the trial of Gunner W. A. Auld, Western Division, R.A., on charges of breaking out of his barracks on the 7th instant, when confined as a minor prisoner and of losing his regimental clothing, &c., by neglect. The court convicted the prisoner on both the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months, and put under stoppages of pay until he should have made good the value of the lost articles. This sentence was confirmed by the General; but four months of the term of imprisonment remitted.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when epithets such as "liquor-house," "gambling-house," and "toddy shops," &c.,&c., are being freely applied to the meetings of the Surat Corporation, and when some of the Commissioners themselves call their body a "fish market," I shall be glad if you will enable me to make public the truth in regard to our municipal affairs that has of late been pervading the entire proceedings of the Surat Corporation. It is a matter of great regret we have not in Surat a first-class paper of independent and broad views to lay bare the facts as they stand. However, the papers endeavour hard to enlighten the reading public on our local affairs as conducted by the civic body.

It happened that about the month of April, 1883, our late President, Rao Bahdur Jagjivandas Khusaldas, a gentleman of considerable official experience, resigned his office as President of the Municipality after enjoying it for about two years, and various names were suggested as his probable successor. But the suggestions of the public were set at naught; and Mr. Sheppard, the Revenue Commissioner, offered the honour to Khan Bahadoor Mir Gostam Baba, a Nabob of noble extraction and engaging manners. This thorough stay-at-home gentleman imperfectly acquainted with the responsibilities attaching to the office, and totally ignorant of the English language, refused the offer, with due deference to the wishes of the Revenue Commissioner. But he was incessantly persuaded to accept it, and the poor old gentleman had at length to make a virtue of necessity. Although this step of the Government was not approved of by the public, for reasons already made clear, still never did we dream that matters would reach their present state, and that our general administration would become so precarious. Because although the President was imperfectly conversant with his duties (for which he is not to blame), our commissioners—men of good position and tolerably good education—would, we thought, be the most serviceable guides to the gentleman upon whom the Rao Bahadur's mantle fell. But no sooner did the Khan Bahadur till the office, than some designing men made their presence felt by forming factions. While yet Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas was in office, our old secretary, Mr. Nanumian, went on two years' leave, and the post vacated by him was offered to, and accepted by, Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanji Sorabji, C.I.E., Ph. D., a pensioned officer of Government and a gentleman of University honours and considerable professional experience. He worked here for a few months; but having found that the Surat Municipality was a concern wherein he had a reputation to lose in spite of the earnest solicitations of the president as well as some members, he at once resigned the post, which was then filled up by Mr. Nusserwanji C. Sethna, who occupies the office up till now. This gentleman had served the Sholapoore Municipality for over seventeen years, and had obtained the highest testimonials of his abilities and honesty from officers, both European and native. Now that our old secretary, Mr. Nanumian, has finally resigned his office, it is on the confirmation of the present acting secretary, Mr. Sethna, that several troublesome men exhaust their eloquence. They cry him down like so many vultures yearning for a piece of human flesh. They think and announce to the world that the secretary is unfit for work; that he has no college degree; that he is an unprincipled hand; and that he is unable to write and talk in English so eloquently as they do. Still the secretary carries with him a host of sympathisers and admirers, both within and without the walls of the Municipal Council chamber. It is the discontented minority seeking few (but not all the commissioners) who question the secretary's abilities. Although I do not wish to make a mountain of a molehill as they have been doing with respect to this confirmation question, I should like to know what they mean by a practical and fit secretary, and why they should so boastfully rack their brains with all the nonsense of legal technicalities and flowery English. What they want is nothing more than that the secretary should be a practical man fairly acquainted with sanitation and construction works, and by far the most necessary qualifications of the officer are honesty, integrity, and aptitude for work. Now I may question the Commissioners as to what their estimate is of a good secretary, and if they once coincide with me in my own rough estimate, let me ask them what laxity and shortcomings they perceive in the person of the present acting secretary. The resolution of the Bombay Government, necessitated by the extreme irregularity, non-punctuality, indifference, and what not on the part of the mofussil corporators, is a standing disgrace on the position and status of the Surat Municipality. Increase of revenue by the levying of unbearable taxation is in no way a sure test of the usefulness of a Municipality.—Your, &c.,

Surat, Oct. 17. H. P. DOCTOR.

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent McDermott charged Bezonjee Dossabhoy, and five other Parsees with being disorderly in front of the Fort Police Station on Sunday evening last. Mr. Smith, for the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Kapadia, Sealy, Pestonjee, Kanga, Bezonjee, and Dhalvi, defended.

The case seemed to continue to excite as great interest among the Parsee community as it did the first day, and precautions had to be taken to prevent the Chief Magistrate's Court being overcrowded.

Further police evidence was adduced, chiefly identifying the accused in the scuffle, which took place at the police station.

Superintendent McDermott was then cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee on behalf of the first accused. He denied having become excited when he saw the scuffle going on in the verandah of the chowkey. He saw the Parsees interfering with the policeman who held Perooshah. He called out *pukaro*, and then saw them run away. Perooshah seemed to have been holding on to the bench while the policeman were dragging him into the station. Witness again denied he had become excited, he might have been somewhat. He heard that Mr. Mehta had stated he had arrested No. 2. It was not correct; he and he did not arrest No. 1 nor assisted any one in doing so.

Mr. Pestonjee: Do you recollect Mr. Rustomjee coming into the chowkey that evening?

Witness: Yes, he came and stood surety for No. 1 and one or two others. I noticed nothing strange about him nor his dress.

In answer to Mr. Sealy Mr. McDermott denied that he would have "nabbed" any one, who was running away from the station at the time. He had run out to assist a sepoy in arresting the parsee priest (No. 5). He did not see any one then; they had all run away. Witness only saw No. 5 after he was arrested.

Superintendent McDermott was then cross-examined by the other solicitors and pleaders in turn.

The other sepoys were similary examined, but nothing further elicited.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. E. Edwards will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Rowland Bateman, two children and infant
Mr R J Whitten
Miss Thomas
Mrs Miles and infant
Mr Hyde Edwards
Dr and Mrs Undge
Mr C W Baker
Mrs Holby, 2 children and ayah
Lt-Col G J Hemkinsop
Mr J Nutall
Mr White
Mr Stephenson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hallah
Mr Gunput Rao
Mrs Hildebrand
Mr A S Fleming
Mr Ashdowne
Mr Rochfort Davies
Lieut Hemming
Miss Rochfort Davies
Mr Alexander
Mr H S Martin
Revd J O F Willcocks

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr Delepine.

FOR ADEN.—Major Hildebrand.

The following passages are engaged :—

The s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, 26th October, 1883.

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs L Lincke
Mr Wicks

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J Nugent
Mr and Mrs Nutter

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Hugh Rowlands
Miss Thom
Mrs Mackenzie
Mr H B Stuart
Mr Asquith

The s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, 2nd November, 1883.

FOR LONDON.—Col and Mrs H Wintle, and two Misses Wintle; Rev and Mrs Sandys; Rev and Mrs A H Wright.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs Vibart, and infant; Capt H W Young; Mrs Westland and child; Mr A T Freund; and Mr Bayley.

The s. s. Arcadia, Captain W. B. Andrews, 16th November, 1883.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Marston; Miss A M Kelly; Miss M Combe; Miss Combe; Col and Mrs Blackwell and child; Mrs and Miss Venables.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H Moore; Mr and Mrs Young; and Mr Bell of Rajkote, Kathiawar.

NIGHT OPERATIONS AND THE NEW ATTACK.

THROUGHOUT the week before the mail left the troops of the Aldershot Division were being exercised in night marches based on various suppositions, the main object of which is to test the facility with which infantry battalions may be concentrated on certain points during hours of darkness so dense that their movements cannot well be discerned by the most watchful enemy.

The series was opened on Monday, when the main portion of two battalions forming General Buchanan's Brigade marched upon and attacked a position in the occupation of a skeleton force represented by their own remaining companies. The defenders in this case were supposed to be the rear guard of an army retreating from Harford Bridge Flats upon Guildford, and closely pursued by a merciless enemy who would give time for rest neither by night nor day. Major Darling, Royal Sussex, was in command of the skeleton force, and Colonel Tolson led the invaders, who were formed into four columns, with orders to advance by tracks widely separated and converge at a point close to the western part of Cove Hill, on which Major Darling's pickets were posted. One column of the Sussex diverged from the Farnborough road near Wharfe canal bridge, as if threatening the line of their adversary's retreat; but finding him already in possession of a strong position, bore to the left to join hands with a second column which had crossed Belmoor Bridge and was advancing over Cove Common. Two columns of the Connaught Rangers advanced simultaneously from due west [illegible] Basking Pond, and the timely co-operation of [illegible] detachments during hours of almost absolute darkness was a manœuvre of no little difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that many well-defined land-marks furnished the means of frequently testing the direction as taken by compass. So well timed were the movements of two Sussex columns, that they debouched at the point named for concentration from nearly opposite directions at exactly the same moment, and formed themselves in presence of the enemy immediately proceeded to manœuvre with the object of surrounding each other. Both, however, had the strictest injunctions not to open fire in the darkness, as only the bayonet—imaginary, fortunately—is to be used in attacking. Thus they were enabled to discover their mistake before any alarm had been given to the defenders of Cove Hill. The concentration of all forces was effected with admirable precision, and the assault delivered without confusion, though a premature cheer broke forth before the hill was fairly gained. This cheer told Major Darling more than his outposts had been able to discover, and a well-directed fire enabled him to check the impetuous advance for a time. When at last the ridge was carried by a rush of unseen enemies, he had his own skeleton force so well in hand that he was enabled to withdraw it practically unbroken, and presumably to continue a more or less successful rear guard fight until dawn.

A MARCH IN THE RAIN.

Successful in every way, these operations were not marked by incidents that are likely to hamper the march of troops by night, nor fruitful in lessons that may teach leaders of men errors to be avoided. Much more valuable in these respects was the night march of Tuesday, in which two battalions of General Lyndon Bell's brigade operated against the 3rd battalion, which, according to the general idea, formed the advanced guard of a hostile force marching from Odiham towards Aldershot Camp. Having cleared the cultivated country this advanced guard was supposed to have occupied, before dusk, a position extending from Fire Hill to Miles Hill facing east, with its outposts pushed across the Long Valley, the chain of sentries stretching from Jubilee Hill on the right to Eelmoor Hill on the left. These invaders were represented by the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Wethersall. An opposing force intending to advance from Bagshot the following morning had sent on a detachment consisting of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment and the 2nd Yorkshire, commanded by Colonel Handley, with orders to advance by forced march, and seize the position between Fire Hill and Mills Hill before daylight. This was the imaginary position at nightfall. Colonel Wethersall's Fusiliers, wearing their bearskins by way of distinction from the undress of other battalions, and their greatcoats for protection against the probability of a thorough drenching marched out of quarters while rain was falling heavily, and only succeeded in reaching the positions assigned to them just as darkness began to set in. There they had to wait for nearly an hour longer before there was any chance of being attacked. When the Yorkshire and Suffolk assembled in their regimental parade, in readiness to march exactly at seven o'clock, all the camp seemed buried in obscene gloom. Heavy clouds obscured the stars, a chill wind sighed heavily among the branches of bivouacs, rain fell steadily, and the only gleam of light seemed to come from the distant town lamps, reflected first on angry clouds and then on dreary pools about the common. The Suffolk battalion, having to make a detour by way of Willington Statue or somewhere near it, was ordered to start first, and after an interval of some ten minutes the Yorkshire moved by direct road towards Cathcart's Hill, where two companies were detached to push on and make a flanking demonstration towards Belmoor Bridge, the Basingstoke Canal forming the limit of their operations. Similar flanking companies were also to be sent forward on the left by the Suffolk, while the main bodies were to concentrate at a given point in the Long Valley fronting Cooked Hat Wood, and then push through the enemy's centre, which would probably be weakened by his attempts to hold the flanks.

A DIFFICULT PASSAGE.

This was the plan proposed by the special ideas of Colonel Handley, who commanded the attack, but darkness disposed it in quite another way. So long as the columns followed roads however slightly marked by difference from the surrounding wastes of sand, all went well, except that the steady tramp of disciplined men could be discinctly heard afar off whenever they crunched the gravel, and occasionally from contact of iron heels and flints there would be bright flashes sparkling along the line in sufficient numbers to attract the attention of a wary enemy. When on reaching Cathcart's-hill the column suddenly turned to its left, and the shadows of a thick fir plantation deepened the prevailing darkness, the difficulties of keeping a proper course without either overlapping or losing connection between companies became manifest. In every ravine where hills in front screened us from the enemy's view a halt was made for the correction of distances and directions, but every halt was a source of slight error which might interfere with the chances of a successful concentration, and the impossibility of steering accurately by compasses that were lighted only by luminous paint soon became manifest. Very slight variations were enough to take us several yards out of our course repeatedly, and the accumulative effect of these errors was in the end appreciably disconcerting. Thanks to them we were nearly marching into the adversary's strongest outpost when the steady tramp of our own detached companies along a road on our right warned us to take a more westerly course. Colonel Wethersall's sentries heard the marching also, and we were near enough to hear distinctly the rattle of their armses they came to the ready and challenged "Who goes there?" as some scouts of the flanking party pushed cautiously up the slopes. Fortunately, our foes attention was distracted in that direction, or he must have been aware of our presence; for just then, getting into unexpectedly rough and stony ground, our men, with heavy "

manding ridge of his second position. A little excitement was caused by the flashing of lantern signals on our left, but the signallers turned out to be only an insolated party of the enemy in distress. They had apparently been left behind and forgotten, as they expressed a desire to "come in," which was promptly acceded to. After a brief halt the troops returned to quarters with spirits not a jot dashed by their night march under anything but cheering conditions.

THE OLD BOW STREET RUNNERS.

THE recent East-end horrors have led to much discussion on the existing detective system, and some notes on the system which preceded it are published by a London contemporary :—

During the eighteenth century and up to Michaelmas Day, 1829, when Peel's scheme of the "new police" came into force, the main reliance of the authorities for the detection of flagrant crime was on the Bow-street runners. Special officers were attached to each police office, as it was then called; though the popular phrase termed the whole corps Bow-street runners, more familiarly known as "Robin Redbreasts," from their red waistcoats. Townsend, the most famous of these officials, however, did not wear a red waistcoat. His unvarying ordinary costume consisted of "a white hat with a broad brim, a light-coloured suit, knee-breeches, gaiters or top-boots, and a flaxen wig;" and he carried a heavy cudgel or silverheaded cane. Others nearly as famous were Limbersham, Macmanus, Jealous, Forester, and others. But Townsend was *facile princeps*, and had the reputation of having with his own hands taken into custody more desperate characters than any other runner. He became a favourite with George III., and his sons and successors being latterly detailed as special attendant on the monarchs—an office which dated from the outbreak of the French Revolution. Townsend most prominently showed—but all his colleagues followed a similar process—the points in which the success of the Bow-street runners consisted. They had none of the adventitious accompaniments which science has in various forms afforded to the detectives of to-day, but their success was most marked. Chief among their rules was that of receiving all information from the most unlikely quarters with gratitude and appreciation; and their patience was that of a bloodhound in following a trail, while their grip was that of a bulldog, when the moment arrived for action. As far as ordinary street protection went, London depended solely on parish constables by day and watchmen by night.

In the case of mysterious murders, burglaries, and highway robberies, the runners did their special work well. They all, and Townsend specially, had a most minute and far spreading knowledge of the London desperadoes; and in their day the Borough, the warrens of St. Giles's, and the intricate lanes and slums (including the notorious and blood stained West-street formerly Chick-lane), now swept away, in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, were full of most ferocious criminals. Townsend used to say that "the business of the State couldn't go on without the help of them as knows the tricks of the town;" and to know the tricks of the town in every quarter, and pick up every shred of information from every source, was the incessant aim of the Bow-street runners. They were in constant and confidential communication with the magistrates, and in rough-and-ready style made use of every and any aid in their investigations. Townsend himself was so feared, that when he "wanted" a man he went alone into the worst house, full of murderous ruffians, and simply beckoned to the one he was in search of, who quietly came out, no other stirring. Once, crossing Hounslow Health three footpads stopped his post-chaise. On merely hearing his voice they incontinently fled. At the Brown Bear in Bow-street he was accustomed to say he could find any malefactor. He and all his colleagues were in constant touch with the criminal classes. Their pertinacity in following up a clue was unrivalled; they played a waiting game, and often found a "stern chase a long chase," but almost invariably ran down their quarry. Townsend captured Jerry Abershaw, one of the most desperate villains of any epoch, after he had shot one officer dead, wounded another, and entrenched himself in the tap-room of an inn in the Borough, vowing destruction to any who entered. He also captured Barrington the champion pickpocket whose daring and protean disguises had made him famous in criminal annals. The runners made no pretence of formalism or official reticence. Bluff and outspoken they mingled with people in general, saying little, but listening to everything; and they had an extraordinary aptitude for sifting information and acting on what was valuable. Their usual equipment was a brace of pistols, but they seldom had to use them. As a rule, they had the criminal classes of London under their immediate eye, and somehow or other they managed to know all their movements. No men ever better understood the fallacy of the adage about honour among thieves; the consequence was that each criminal was willing to give information about everybody else. Townsend was as much in his own blunt way a genius as Vidocq or Feuche. He began life as a boot-blacker and cinder-sifter in old Newgate; and then took to coalheaving his father's occupation. After this he returned to Newgate as a turnkey; thence going to Bow-street as a runner, where he soon acted on his great rule in life of "putting himself forward." He became the special and confidential officer of Sir Richard Birnie, the chief magistrate at Bow-street; and was consulted by different Chancellors, from Loughborough to Eldon, and by Cabinet Ministers from Spencer Perceval to Peel. His rise was extremely rapid, and his conduct justified it; for under his leadership the runners became an extraordinarily efficient body of officers, and his name—as also his well-known white hat—struck terror into the worst districts in London.

In country cases of importance the runners were often quite as successful as they were in London; and their acumen and capability for hitting off a doubtful trail were the wonder, envy, and admiration of the rural mind. When they chose to disguise themselves—which as a general rule, they did not take the trouble to do—their make-up was most artistic and defied detection; while as regarded highwaymen, then most numerous, they usually knew the next morning, from some of their many and secret sources of information, what practitioners had been "operating" on the various great roads and commons round the metropolis on the preceding night. To the end of his days Townsend was a firm advocate of the system of hanging atrocious criminals in chains after execution. He used to say that between 1781 and 1787 he had every month seen from ten to twenty malefactors hanged at a time the first three years at Tyburn (now Connaught-square), and afterwards before the Debtors' Door in Newgate. He remembered seven people, four men and three women, hanged together in Kent-street, Borough, for a robbery with violence in the house opposite to which the gallows was erected. As regards himself and all the other Bow-street runners, they worked on the principle of immediate and thorough investigation, not only at the scene of a great crime, but in a wide radius all round; and they, as a rule, never formed a theory, but fitted the theory to the facts, as they bit by bit ascertained them.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS writes to a contemporary as follows :—The following extract from a letter which I have received from a gentleman well known for his archæological and scientific tastes is so remarkable that I think it will be read with interest by your readers :—

I suppose you have often heard of toads being found in pieces of rock, coal, &c. when broken open by the workmen's pick. I have to-day just seen one taken out of a bed of clay on Tuesday last (the 18th inst.), in a new railway cutting at present being made here. It is alive, but very inactive and semi-torpid. It seems to have no bones, it is so limp, and its legs bend any way. It has two beautiful eyes, but does not seem to see. Its mouth is sealed up; but it seems to breathe very slightly through its nostrils, though how it breathed embedded in clay it is hard to say. If it is 20,000 to 30,000 years since the glacial period when the clay was deposited, this toad goes a long way back into hoary antiquity, and was probably contemporaneous with the progenitors of Menes himself. But the toad lives still.

MR. GLADSTONE, according to the *St. James's Gazette*, is employing the recess more profitably than by making speeches. Alarmed, perhaps, by the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's Diary, he has at last courageously faced one of the most terrible ordeals a man can go through. Mr. Gladstone is devoting his days at Hawarden to overhauling the correspondence of more than fifty years. No one would presume to deny that Mr. Gladstone has written more letters than any other living man, and it may be concluded that he has also received more. Tom Nash said that the epistles of Gabriel Harvey broke the wheels of the carrier's cart; but probably not even Nash imagined the haystacks of manuscript among which Mr. Gladstone is at present hidden from view.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IRISH POLICY.

SPEAKING at Nottingham recently Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Conference of Dissentient Liberals, when he laid before his hearers what he termed the policy of the Unionist, Liberals—the policy of the old Liberal party of Lord Grey of Lord John Russell, of Mr. Cobden and of Mr. Bright, and until little more than two years ago, of Mr. Gladstone, when in an unhappy moment he accepted the policy of Mr. Parnell and his paymasters, the American Irish. The right hon'ble gentleman proceeded :—

The Unionist policy was one of firm and just government, coupled with a persistent endeavour to remove all proved grievances and causes of disaffection in Ireland, so that Ireland might become in time as loyal and as prosperous as Scotland. If there was any desire on the part of the great majority of the Irish people for an extension of local institutions, he would undertake to say there was no desire on the part of anybody in the State to deny them those new privileges, provided that guarantees were given that they would not abuse them. If the tenants of Ireland desired to enter on the full possession of the soil they tilled, there was every desire on the part of the Government, of the Liberal Unionists, and, he hoped, on the part of the Opposition to deal with them, and to consider any reasonable proposal for the purpose. (Cheers.) And more than that, there was now in England a desire to make amends for faults and errors in the past, and to afford the assistance which a rich country could give to a poor one in order to promote the industrial development of the country. If more had not been done, where did the fault lie? It did not lie with the Liberal Unionists. It lay with the Parnellite party—(cheers and cries of "Yes" and "No")—it lay with the Nationalist members, supported as they had been in their obstruction by a large section of the Gladstonian party, who had again and again interfered to prevent the beneficent work which the Government was anxious to do; and he firmly believed that they did not desire that Ireland should be peaceful and contented, but desired to keep open the sore in order to promote disaffection with British institutions. This policy had been the policy of the Liberal party up to 1885, and he defied any one of his opponents to show any good reason why it was cast aside and a policy adopted from men who practised a policy of public plunder and hostility to the British connection.

A POLITICAL SOMERSAULT.

This political somersault was only decided upon because at the general election of 1885 Mr. Gladstone did not obtain the majority for which he asked in order to enable him to deal with the Irish question on the old lines. It was hard, however, that the electors of England and Scotland should be punished because they had not sufficient confidence in Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers and laughter.) If the constitution of the United Kingdom was to be altered, he would prefer that it should be done on some better evidence than that of the conversion of Irish members to the cause of loyalty and order. (Cheers.) It was not the Irish members who had changed, it was the Gladstonian members, who, for reasons best known to themselves, had swallowed previous declarations, and now approved and encouraged and supported the very things that a few years ago they were the first to condemn. (Cheers.) Now it was said that there was no alternative but coercion, and that that was impossible as a permanent policy, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to concede the Irish demands. That, however, was the doctrine of anarchy, and he opposed that both as a Liberal and as a democrat. Law was that which Radicals and Liberals had been endeavouring to establish everywhere in place of arbitrary power, and it behoved them of all men to maintain respect for the law they had set up. He denied that coercion was the only alternative to Home Rule. The Parnellite party no doubt had forced the Government to extend the ordinary law, in order to secure the observance of the ordinary law, and the Parnellites were the real authors of coercion in Ireland.

THE AUTHORS OF COERCION.

The Chicago Convention was the origin of this movement, which differed from all previous agitations in Ireland, since this was the first time that every leader of the Irish, from the highest to the lowest, had profited by the agitation. (Cheers and hisses.) The Irish party was a kept party, and under these circumstances they had a right to trace the movement back to America, where the policy was originated by Patrick Egan and Ford. It was they who paid the piper and called the tune. Mr. Redmond, who was Mr. Parnell's representative at the Convention, said: "It now remains for us to prove for the thousandth time that as slaves we can be formidable foes. I assert here to-day that the government of Ireland by England is an impossibility, and I believe it to be our duty to make it so." Mr. Redmond and his friends had been trying ever since to make government in Ireland impossible, and they had failed because of the resolution of the Government and of Mr. Balfour. (Cheers.) When Mr. Redmond returned to Ireland he had to carry out the pledge he had given to the Convention of Chicago, and he addressed many meetings to the same tune. Let them see how a minority of the Irish people acted upon the hints first given them. He would take first the question of evictions. What were the evictions for which their sympathy was being asked? They were told that evictions took place in Ireland, because the downtrodden tenantry could not pay the arrears of unjust rents. Now he had a special interest in this question of arrears. When the Act of 1887 was passed he felt that it was not complete, and he urged the Government to introduce clauses to deal with arrears. The Government offered to introduce clauses or to bring in a Bill, and they undertook to give the Court power to make a composition if the Court was of the same time allowed to deal with the other debts of the tenant. That proposal was not carried into effect, solely on account of the opposition of the Nationalist members, and especially of Mr. Dillon, who had them; and if in the course of the last two years, and in the course of years to come, a tenant was evicted from his holding on account of an unjust rent, the fault lay more with Mr. Dillon than with any other man alive. (Cheers.) But this did not apply to the evictions that had recently taken place. No Arrears Act in the world could possibly have done anything to prevent certain of the evictions which had recently taken place on the Clanricarde estate.

THE VANDELEUR EVICTIONS.

Then in reference to the Vandeleur evictions, Mr. T. W. Russel reported that in not one single case was a tenant turned out who was not able to pay the rent several times over. One of the tenants said to Mr. Russel, "Yes, I would be able to pay the rent ten times over, but if I did I would pay it with my life." They had seen how coercion had been forced upon the Government. They saw also what was the coercion that existed in Ireland. There was coercion there, but it was not the coercion of the law. It was the coercion of the League. (Cheers.) Let them go a little further and see how this was exercised; and again he would take an actual instance, in order that he might bring before them the state of things with which they were asked to sympathise. How was it men who had the money in their pockets suffered themselves to be evicted rather than pay their rents? Who was it that prevented them? How were they prevented? He called upon the people to judge between the Government and Mr. O'Brien, between the law and the League. (Cheers.) If there was to be a Home Rule Parliament, let it be defended upon its merits. If it could be proved for the good of Ireland, and if it could be proved not to be injurious for the interests of this country, by all means let them vote for it, but let them not be deluded into supporting it by tales of imaginary wrongs that would not bear examination or by denunciation of the law, which was arbitrary only inasmuch as it was a law against crime and against people who incited to crime. (Cheers.) He had explained that the Unionist policy consisted in a firm and a just administration of the law, and at the same time in the redress of proved grievances.

PARNELLITE POLICY.

The Parnellite policy was only to drive them, by weariness of outrage and disorder, into making sacrifices which they knew could not be recommended by argument. (Cheers.) If their opponents wanted to separate Parliament, let them say what their plan was, and give the country an opportunity of considering it, criticising it, judging it, and amending it, if it required amendment. Let them prove that their plan did not injure the unity which they professed to respect, let them, if they could, advance some reasons why at a time when all other nations in the civilised world were doing what they could to strengthen the ties which bound their several portions together, and to consolidate the Empires, we alone should proceed in the policy of disintegration which, beginning in Ireland, would inevitably spread until it sapped the edifice of that national existence against which the foreign invader had hitherto striven in vain—(cheers)—and which domestic enemies had failed to undermine. (Renewed cheers.) Let their opponents appeal to reason, let them convince them by argument and fair discussion. Let them prove, if they could, that all the wisdom and all the labour of the statesmen of the past were mere vain folly and presumption, that the influence which had been so potent in the civilisation of the world, that the mighty commerce upon which even now depends the very existence of the teeming millions of our population—that these things would rest upon a securer basis if, instead of being a United Kingdom, we were only an accidental combination of loosely assorted States and provinces. (Cheers.) Let them show them this, and they would listen to them, and perhaps be convinced. But Liberal Unionists had enough of the old courage and resolution of the race which had built up our Empire, which had welded together this mighty fabric that was the admiration of the world, not to be driven into conclusions by the fear of outrage or disorder, or by the weariness of the great task or great duty which was cast upon them. (Loud cheers.)

HOW PAULINE LUCCA BECAME A SINGER.

IN her recently published Autobiography, this delightful singer says :—

When I was scarcely eight years old it was decided that I should be a singer; and this is how it came about. I was at school in the Dauniger House. My parents were poor, nevertheless my mother did her very best to get me a good education. For this, according to the views of that period (1852), to speak French was indispensable; and at our school a great point was made of it. But for me there was this difficulty in the way: my mother could not out of her scanty means provide the extra fees. So one day she took me by the hand, and, placing me before the mistress of the school, entreated her to make an abatement of them in my case. After much discussion this was at last grudgingly conceded, and I was received into the school there to learn French, if learn I would or could. No one could be happier than my mother, no one more wretched than myself. Of German I knew next to nothing. My mother-language was Italian. I had been brought up till I was five with a sister of my father in Milan, and my tongue took by no means kindly to the rough German idiom. And now I was to learn French also! I regarded this demand as mere tyranny and rebelled against it, by learning nothing—not French, nor anything else. The schoolmistress and the scholars loved me not. In fact, they regarded me as a dunce. My case was all the worse seeing I paid only half-fees, so that my teaching was of no profit either to my teacher or myself. My fellow-pupils who paid full fees looked down upon me. And how was I to engage sympathy? I was poor seemed to be stupid, and was regarded as very plain. Poor, very plain—and a girl! A fine start in life, truly.

In the year's martyrdom which I underwent of learning nothing, or, to speak more correctly, of wishing to learn nothing, there was, however, one gleam of light. These were the hours, once a week, when my fellow-pupils were taught singing. In these lessons I was only a passive sharer. I was free to listen, and to take notes of what was taught; but I was not permitted to sing, as for this an extra fee would have had to be paid. But as I did not sing in the school, all the more and louder did I sing at home when I knew I was alone, or anywhere else, when I thought no one heard me.

So matters stood when the annual examination-day came round. I was seated on the hindmost bench, of course, among my gaily dressed fellow-scholars. Suddenly my name sounded on my ear. What was that? Was it I was meant? Again it sounded, "Lucca, Pauline!" I sprang to my feet. I felt as if I had dropped from the clouds. What to do I knew not. They asked me something. I did not understand the question, and my face looked so full of dismay that everybody—scholars, visitors and all—burst into loud laughter! Only the schoolmistress did not laugh, but cast a look of bitter wrath at me; and there was yet one other who did not laugh, but let two big tears roll down her sorrowful face and looked at me sadly, oh! so sadly—my mother!

My fiasco had formed the grand finale to the examination. Now they came to the subjects which were not obligatory—and last in order came singing. The pupils who had taken lessons rose up. Then it flashed upon me what I had to do in order to dry up these tears, which had fallen like molten lead upon my young heart. I rose with them. In vain did the schoolmistress glare at me with angry eyes. I remained standing, and looked hard, imploring pity, at my good catechist, the only one from whom I instinctively expected help. The children sang their little songs, one after another, by turns as they were called, and discharged themselves of their task with more pleasure than voice. At last I alone was left standing, and no one called upon me to sing. Dumbly, with tearful eyes, I appealed to the catechist until he observed me and gave me kindly encouragement by saying, "The little one will also sing to us!" Upon this the schoolmistress remarked to the ecclesiastic that I had not learned to sing. But he overcame her protest with the words, "No matter, she will still sing us something. What can you do, little one?" With this he turned to me, and I felt as if a ban were taken off me. "Everything that the others can!" I answered proudly, and without embarrassment. "Then sing to us 'Wanns' Mailufterl weht.'" In after-years I have had opportunities in plenty of singing before an audience, but never did I sing with a greater assurance of triumph, or with greater freedom, than I sang this my first song in public. I sang "Wann's Mailufterl weht," and then, as I had done it so well, and with such general approval, I sang song after song. I sang to dry my mother's tears, and I succeeded. Beaming with delight, my good mother received the congratulations which poured in upon her from all sides. One of the first to offer them was a stout bustling gentleman, with a red beardless face. He declared that mine was a quite phenomenal talent, which must be cultivated; and he was entitled to speak with authority, for he was Josef Erl, in his day the justly famous tenor of the Court Opera.

From this hour my destiny was decided. Erl, good fellow that he was, took me to the choir-master of the Karlskirche, Josef Ruprecht, who carried out my education with such excellent results that when still a child of twelve I was able to take the place of the renowned Tietiens in the performance of a Mass, and to sing the solo in the Offertorium at sight with complete success. Thus it was that I became a singer.

IMMENSE FAME.

THE London Daily *Sportsman* remarks editorially : "A really invaluable specific, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, &c., has gained immense fame in America, Australia, and all parts of the world. Reference is made to St. Jacobs Oil, and the universal nature of its sale may be judged from the fact that the makers have to print their instructions for its use in no fewer than eleven languages. The unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors are of the most positive character, emanating from representative men and women of prominence. We should certainly say that St. Jacobs Oil is worthy of all attention, and that athletes especially, who are subject to bruises and strains, will testify to its undoubted efficacy."

Mr. William Pagan, of the Liverpool Harriers, writes :—"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the best thing ever used for curing and preventing swellings and soreness of the cords and muscles after severe exercise. Having used the Oil myself, and knowing other members of this club who use no other remedy after their exercise and races, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all athletes."

A card has been issued by Mr. E. A. Pereira, Head Inspector of post Offices, Calcutta, certifying to the instantaneous relief afforded by St. Jacobs Oil, in the Campbell Hospital, where its use was advised by medicalmen.

From William Beach, of Australia, champion oarsman of the world, says :—"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of great service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains, and soreness, it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle of it with me. It cures rheumatism."

Mr. A. E. Painter, the famous jumper of the London Athletic Club, strained and bruised his ankle in jumping hurdles so as to disable himself. At the suggestion of a friend he used St. Jacobs Oil, with most marvelous results. Mr. E. J. Wade, of the same order, and of Ranelagh Harriers, sprained his leg and cured it in the same way. Athletes should never be without this cure for pains and rheumatism.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless as pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

TOMMY ATKINS'S GERMAN COUSIN.

IT is comforting after reading all the grumbling concerning the English soldiers' feeding to find that after all his condition is a very happy one, as compared with that of the soldiers of other nations. Here is a story told by a Bavarian soldier who writes from Garmisch under date 16th September last :—

My name is Nepomuck Krempelhuber. I am twenty two years of age, a baker by trade, the son of a peasant of this village. I have served in the army a little more than two years, and was discharged last week, after taking part in the autumn field manœuvres.

I am what they call "at disposal," but I don't think I shall be called back to the regiment—the 1st Bavarian Infantry, stationed at Munich—before my time is out, which is next year. I shall then pass into the reserve, and probably will be called out from time to time for short service. I joined before I was twenty; but if I had liked I could have joined several year sooner, or later to. I wanted to go earlier; but father would not let me, because a brother was serving his time, and they could not spare me at home. Did I look upon the service as a great hardship? Well, you see, I never thought of that. It's just like going to school—everybody has to go. It comes as a trial. Well, when the day came I walked to the depot-town with a lot of other fellows, and we were taken by train to Munich in charge of a non-commissioned officer. On arrival in the barracks we were measured and weighed, and I received my uniform. I had to try on over so many coats and trousers until they were satisfied with my appearance—they are awfully particular on that point. Next morning I took the oath. I was a soldier. Yes, I was proud. Why? because, when a long-service soldier took us about the town to show us all the fine places, colonels and generals an princes whom we met on the streets returned our military salute, and we knew they must do it.

In barracks fourteen or fifteen of us have a room to ourselves: that is what they call a "Korporalschaft," because we are always in charge of a corporal, who sleeps in the same room and looks after us; he sleeps on a mattress, though while we lie on palliasses. The covers and bed-clothes are roasted every month, the straw once in three months versam? Well nothing worse than a flea now and then. We change our body-linen once a week; the regiment supplies shirts and drawers to those who need them; but most of us have our own underclothing, and are allowed to wear it. We rise at irregular hours, according to the requirements of the service—generally about 4-30 in summer and at six in winter. We make our beds, clean our room, and then go down to the yard to wash at the pump. Yes, by Jove! it is very cold in winter; and sometimes, when the thermometer shows 20 deg. below zero (Reaumur), we carry the water up to our room, in which there are two basins for the lot of us. In winter each of us gets a warm bath twice a week, and in warm weather we are taught to swim in the military open-air baths three or four times in the week. The pay of the private infantry soldier is nominally M. 1·50 per month of thirty days; but as 15 pfennig a day are deducted for food supplied there only remains M. 0·60 per month. Every ten days we are paid in cash 4 marks 20 pfennig, making 22 pfennig per day [or in English money 2s. 2d. for ten days—about 22½ per day]. Out of that we have to buy :—

	Pfennig.
Blacking	10
Boot Grease	9
Polishing Paste	6
Rags	3
Tow	3
Grease	9
Soap	9
Total	pfennig 49 [5½d.]

With some care these articles last me about a month, which, reckoned per day, makes 1½ German pfennig. So you will see that my net daily income is 20½ pfennig; but most of us by a long way bring some savings with them, or mother, or granny, or uncle send a P.O.O. now and then. The few who are so poor as to depend entirely on their pay make a little extra by doing the cleaning for the so-called "volunteers for one year." Besides, in every "Korporalschaft," or room, there are always one or more sons of rich peasants or tradesmen ready to "stand" something to their poorer comrades.

Have we a library and play-room in the barracks, did you say? Oh, dear no such a thing is unknown; no amusement is provided for us—no readings, games, or anything of the kind. I have heard of there being such things in some Prussian garrisons; but not here. If we wish to enjoy ourselves, specially on Sundays, we go to the town; we get into every place of amusement, theatre, or show, for half-price, like children. When on furlough we only pay half-fare on the railway. We are not forbidden to play cards in our room, even for money, if we have any. Gymnastics? Yes, plenty of that: you don't call that amusement though, do you? We have a regular singing-class, where singing in chorus is taught us, and the latest songs we learn are sung on the march. Our officers encourage singing very much. Do we meet for common prayer? No, no; every man is left to pray for himself, if he likes; but on every alternate Sunday we are marched to church, where our band performs the music occurring in the mass.

As regards our meals, we take them always in our room; while our corporal dines in the non-commissioned officers' mess-room. Breakfast is served out at 7 a.m., or earlier, according to circumstances. It consists of a cup of coffee with milk, and a "semmel," or roll of bread. I have no taste to find with either; the coffee is better than at home. At 11-30 we get 500 grams (1 lb. 2 oz. English) of brown bread (this being the supply for two days), a plate of good soup with barley, rice, semolina, macaroni, and the like, or thick soup, such as peas, lentils, or beans; a piece of boiled beef, pork, or mutton—very seldom mutton—without bones, weighing from 150 gr. to 250 gr. (5 to 9 oz. in the cooked state), with about half a plate of vegetables, such as cabbage, sauerkraut (*choucroute*), lentils peas, beans, potatoes, etc., well cooked and seasoned. Sometimes tinned meat is substituted; that's what we are to have in time of war. We don't like it. I have heard of bacon being served out in Prussia; but such a thing we wouldn't eat here. The sergeant who distributes the beef is considerate, and gives it lean or fat according to the taste of the applicant. Twice a week Knodel (*quenouilles*—balls made of bread and small pieces of meat) are supplied in addition to the usual fare. They pay very great attention to variety in our food, and the doctors say it is good for us. Could I eat more than what is alloted to me? Couldn't I! At first I rose hungry from table every day; but you get accustomed to it, you see. At home I don't eat as much butcher's meat as I do in barracks; but my stomach gets filled with potatoes and dumplings and "Schmarren" [a kind of rough pancake]. That mouthful of beef doesn't fill you up! At 6 p.m. soup is served out again, and there is always bread left over from dinner. Generally speaking, I feel more satisfied after supper than after dinner. By rights we should get altogether.

750	grammes	of bread
150	„	of uncooked meat
90	„	of rice, barley, oatmeal, etc.
230	„	of peas, lentils, or beans
1,500	„	of potatoes
25	„	of salt.

That is the basis of our diet, but those who manage what we call the "menage funds" have the power, and it is their duty to vary the food any way they choose for our benefit; they can take of 250 gr. from the bread and give its value in beef; or they can give us the equivalent of 2lb. potatoes in cabbage, and so forth. We slaughter our own cattle and we sell the offal and the bones and fat, and the money goes to the "menage" fund, and is spent in something else. There is a special commission to manage that fund, consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, and two or three privates. It is a terrible job for them; they sit over books and figures and scribble away for hours every day.

The worst of it all is that cold water is the only drink supplied. Now, sir, could you enjoy your poor dinner without beer—could you? I know our officers would not grudge us a glass of beer; but it's all the fault of those stingy parliamentarians! So the 2½ pfennig which, as I have told you, forms our daily income, is almost by every man in the regiment spent in beer: a half-litre jug at dinner and another at supper—that's one litre [an English quart] a day. That'll not make us tipsy, will it? We pay 18 pfennig for the litre in winter and 20 pfennig in summer; and excellent beer it is.

After supper we can go out, or do what we like; but by 8.45 P.M. we must be in barracks again, and at 9.30 the lights are put out; and as we have worked very hard from early morn, we are not long in falling asleep.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says considerable surprise has been expressed owing to the intention of Mdlle. Hubertine Auclert—the great female champion of the "rights" of her sex—to get married. For 10 years this lady has been fighting for "woman's rights." She fleated newspapers and organised associations, lectures and debates, all for the one great end. She is not only an agreeable-looking person, but is also comparatively well off. She is about to marry M. Antonin Lorrier, a young *juge de paix* in Algeria, who formerly acted as her *mandataire*. M. Lorrier is himself an advocate of "woman's rights"—at present.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H S Hazelgrove, Depy Assist Comsy Genl second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—Surgn-Major W Gray, I M S, to be Brde Surgn, with effect from the 1st Sept 1888, vice Bgde Surgn Carter, retired.

The services of Lieut W J R Wickham, acting Assist Comry Genl, fourth class, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—Major H Hay, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bo Lancers. Pension service twenty-first year, commenced 16th Sept 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—Lieut S M Edwardes, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 2nd Bo Infy. Pension service fifth year, commenced 23rd Aug 1883.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Col W North, R Engrs; and Major R E D Reilly, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut L H Vidal, S C three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—Lieut E C B Cosgrave, S C, 2nd Central India Horse. Pension service seventh year, commenced 10th May 1888.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the transfer of Capt Ferris' services temporarily to the Govt of India till the return to duty of Mr P S V Fitzherald, on till further orders :—Capt W P Kennedy to act as third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Capt L L Fenton to act as fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hiralal Chunilal is appointed to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Broach, with effect from 1st Oct 1888, vice Mr Harilal Mahasukhram, deceased.

Mr Raghunath Gangadhar, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur in the Satara Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 14th to 27th Aug 1888, both days inclusive.

Col G C Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Mr G McCorkell's going over charge.

Azam Pritamdas Sundardasmal, head Munshi of taluka Halli in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr Wasudeorao Balkrishna Takalkar, Jaghirdar of Shimpe Takli in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr C W Richardson, Huzur Depy Collr, Nasik, acted as Cant Magistrate, Dwlali, from 13th to 22nd July 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr J F Lobo, Huzur Depy Collr, Karachi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Karachi Dist under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize A's m Damodar Bapji, acting Mahalkari of peths Yaval in the Khandesh Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay, 1876.

The undermentioned officers passed examinations in Marathi and Gujarathi according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd inst :—

In Marathi.—Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nalgir, second class Subordinate Judge of Hubli.

In Gujarathi.—Rao Saheb Dattaraya Ganesh Medhekar, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia; and Rao Saheb Venayak Krishna Savani, second class Subordinate Judge of Amalner.

Messrs Ramchandra R. Shirgaonkar and Vishvanath Mahadeo Herlekar passed an examination in Kannada according to the Higher Standard on the same date.

Mr. Govindrao Krishna has been appointed to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum, vice Mr Krishnarao Ramchandra, deceased.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat Dist on the 6th inst.

Mr. Harisukhprasad Tarapprasad has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, with effect from the 8th inst, vice Mr Durgashankar Premshankar on privilege leave.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV of 1855, to appoint Mr Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, vice Mr Edalji Bomanji Morris, resigned.

Azam Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, acting Head Karkun of taluka Kalyan in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Government Notification No 1078, dated 19th June last, it is hereby notified for general information that while no guarantee of appointment, as stated in the Notification referred to, can be given, the Upper Subordinate Estab of the P W Dept will continue to be mainly recruited from graduates of the L C E Class of the University to such extent as vacancies will allow.

It is hereby notified that Rao Saheb G V Limaye and N P Tilak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik Sub-Divn, on the 1st.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J W P Mair-Mackenzie, C S, on being relieved by Mr E C Ozanne, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Belgaum; and Mr H Woodward, C S, on being relieved of the office of Collr of Sholapur, to do duty as Assist Collr, Ahmednagar.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No VII of 1878, and in supersession of Government Notification No 5472, dated 13th August 1883, published at page 675 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M C Gibb, C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona Dist, with effect from 19th Aug 1888, in addition to his other duties as Assist Collr, Poona, for the purposes set forth in Sec 4, clause (c), and Sec 34 of the said Act.

Under Sec 16 of the said Act H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Poona to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Secs 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the enquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

The services of Mr S W Edgerley, CS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules to act as Assist Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr S W Edgerley, CS, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 2nd inst :—Lieut H C E Cave, Mr H V M Phelps, Assist Engr, Eastern Nara Canals, and Mr G McC Harrison, Assist Engr, Ghar Canals.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Beluchi on the 2nd inst :—Mr H R Meanger, Assist Engr, P Works Dept, Major G M Stevens, Lieuts F W G Wadeson, and C F Walker.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major H W B Boyd is appointed to act as Obstetric Physician, Jamsh-dji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st Oct 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The next Annual Examination of Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge pleader of the High Court and Pleader of the District and Subordinate Courts will be held at a place to be notified hereafter on Monday the 4th day of March, 1889, and following days at 10 o'cl

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

In the new number of the *Century* there is a very entertaining paper by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt upon American "Frontier Types." Mr. Roosevelt knows the frontier and its people thoroughly, and his sketches are taken *sur le vif*. At the outset he explains how it is that "on the border virtue and wickedness alike take on very pronounced colours."

A man (he says) who in civilization would be merely a backbiter becomes a murderer on the frontier; and, on the other hand, he who in the city would do nothing more than bid you a cheery good-morning shares his last bit of sun-jerked venison with you when both are threatened by starvation in the wilderness. Quack near may be a dark-browned, evil-eyed ruffian, ready to kill cattle or run off horses without hesitation, who if game fails will at once, in Western phrase, take to the road"—that is, become a highwayman. The next is perhaps a quiet, kindly, simple-hearted man, law-abiding, modestly unconscious of the worth of his own fearless courage and iron endurance, always faithful to his friends, and full of chivalric and tender loyalty to women.

A FRONTIER ORIGINAL.

A hunter who was a pleasant companion and useful assistant, being very hard-working, possessed a temper that never was ruffled by anything. He was also a good-looking fellow, with honest brown eyes; but he no more knew the difference between right and wrong than did Adam before the fall. Had he been at all conscious of his wickedness, or had he possessed the least sense of shame, he would have been unbearable as a companion; but he was so perfectly pleasant and easy, so good-humouredly tolerant of virtue in others, and he so wholly lacked even a glimmering suspicion that murder, theft, and adultery were matters of anything more than individual taste, that I actually grew to be rather fond of him. He never related any of his past deeds of wickedness as matters either for boastfulness or for regret; they were simply narrated incidentally in the course of conversation.

A "FUNNY SHOT."

This handsome scoundrel told Mr. Roosevelt a good shooting story:—"One time when I was keeping a saloon down in New Mexico there was a man owed me a grudge. Well, he took sick of the small-pox, and the doctor told him he'd sure die, and he said if that was so he reckoned he'd kill me first. So he come a-riding in with his gun (in the West a revolver is generally called a gun) and begun shooting; but I hit him first, and away he rode. I started to get on my horse to follow him; but there was a little Irishman here who said he'd never killed a man, and he begged hard for me to give him my gun and let him go after the other man and finish him. So I let him go; and when he caught up, blamed if the little cuss didn't get so nervous that he fired off into the ground, and the darned bullet struck a crowbar, and glanced up, and hit the other man square in the head and killed him! Now, that was a funny shot, wasn't it?"

COWBOYS AND THEIR "FUN."

Cowboys lose much of their money to gamblers; it is with them hard come and light go, for they exchange the wages of six months' grinding toil and lonely peril for three days' whooping carousal, spending their money on poisonous whiskey or losing it over greasy cards in the vile dance houses. As already explained, they are in the main good men; and the disturbance that they cause in a town is done from sheer light-heartedness. They shoot off boot-heels or tall hats occasionally, or make some obnoxious butt "dance" by shooting round his feet; but they rarely meddle in this way with men who have not themselves played the fool. A fight in the streets is almost always a duel between two men who bear each other malice; it is only in a general melee in a saloon that outsiders often get hurt, and then it is their own fault, for they have no business to be there. One evening at Medora a cowboy spurred his horse up the steps of a rickety "hotel" piazza into the bar-room, where he began firing at the clock, the decanters, &c., the bar-tender meanwhile taking one shot at him, which missed. When he had emptied his revolver he threw down a roll of banknotes on the counter, to pay for the damage that he had done, and galloped his horse out through the door, disappearing in the darkness with loud yells to a rattling accompaniment of pistol-shots interchanged between himself and some passer-by, who apparently began firing out of pure desire to enter into the spirit of the occasion—for it was the night of the Fourth of July, and all the country round about had come into town for a spree. All this is mere horse-play; it is the cowboy's method of "painting the town red," as an interlude in his harsh monotonous life. Of course there are plenty of hard characters among cowboys, but no more than among lumbermen and the like; only the cowboys are so ready with their weapons that a bully in one of their camps is apt to be a murderer instead of merely a bruiser. Often, moreover, on a long trail, or in a far-off camp, where the men are for many months alone, feuds spring up that are in the end sure to be slaked in blood. As a rule, however, cowboys who become desperadoes soon perforce drop their original business, and are no longer employed on ranches, unless in counties or territories where there is very little heed paid to the law, and where, in consequence, a cattle-owner needs a certain number of hired bravos. Until within two or three years this was the case in parts of Arizona and New Mexico, where land claims were "jumped" and cattle stolen all the while; one effect being to ensure high wages to every individual who combined murderous proclivities with skill in the use of the six-shooter.

PROFESSIONAL MAN-KILLERS.

The professional man-killers, or "bad men," may be horse-thieves or highwaymen, but more often are neither one nor the other. Some of them like some of the Texan cowboys, become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable standby; but in the open a cool man with a rifle is always an over-match for one of them, unless at very close quarters, on account of the superiority of his weapon. Some of the "bad men" are quiet good fellows, who have been driven into their career by accident. One of them has perhaps at some time killed a man in self-defence; he acquires some reputation, and the neighbouring bullies get to look on him as a rival whom it would be an honour to slay; so that from that time on he must be ever on the watch, must learn to draw quick and shoot straight—the former being even more important than the latter—and probably has to take life after life in order to save his own. Some of these men are brave only because of their confidence in their own skill and strength; once convince them that they are overmatched and they turn into abject cowards. Others have nerves of steel, and will face any odds, or certain death itself, without flinching a hand-breadth. I was once staying in a town where a desperately plucky fight took place. A noted desperado, an Arkansas man, had become involved in a quarrel with two others of the same kind, both Irishmen and partners. For several days all three lurked about the saloon-infested streets of the roaring little broad-and-canvas "city," each trying to get "the drop"—that is, the first shot—the other inhabitants looking forward to the fight with pleased curiosity, no one dreaming of interfering. At last one of the partners got a chance at his opponent as the latter was walking into a gambling-hell, and broke his back near the hips; yet the crippled mortally wounded man twisted around as he fell and shot his slayer dead. Then, knowing that he had but a few moments to live, and expecting that his other foe would run up on hearing the shooting, he dragged himself by his arms out into the street. Immediately afterwards, as he anticipated, the second partner appeared, and was killed on the spot. The victor did not live twenty minutes. As in most of these encounters, all of the men who were killed deserved their fate. In my own not very extensive experience I can recall but one man killed in these fights whose death was regretted, and he was slain by a European. Generally every one is heartily glad to hear of the death of either of the contestants, and the only regret is that the other survives.

HANDING BACK THE BULLET.

One curious shooting scrape that took place in Medora was worthy of being chronicled by Bret Harte. I did not see the actual occurrence, but I saw both men immediately afterwards; and I heard the shooting, which took place in a saloon on the bank, while I was swimming my horse across the river holding my rifle up so as not to wet it. One of them was a saloon-keeper, familiarly called Welshy. The other man, Hay, had been bickering with him for some time. One day Hay, who had been defeated in a wrestling match by one of my own boys, and was out of temper, entered the other's saloon and became very abusive. The quarrel grew more and more violent, and suddenly Welshy whipped out his revolver and blazed away at Hay. The latter staggered slightly, shook himself, stretched out his hand, and gave back to his would-be slayer the ball, saying, "Here, man, here's the bullet." It had glanced along his breast-bone, gone into the body, and come out at the point of the shoulder, when, being spent, it dropped down the sleeve into his hand.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

NOTICE.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera infantum, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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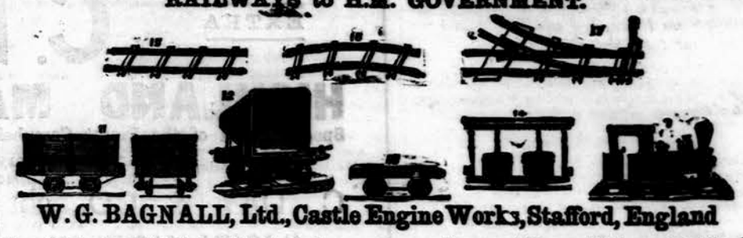

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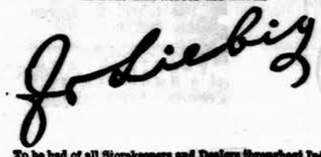

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She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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These Salts are the most agreeable deodoriser that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly fortifying and refreshing. From
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THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

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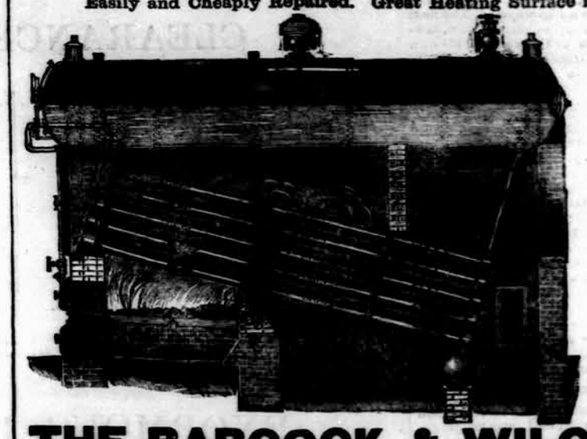

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood; as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

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TOILET SOAP REMARKABLE.

PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1883,

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is universally admired for its delicate and refined odour. It has received the highest commendation, and under the same name,

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